HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Grand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Jan.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5391	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5224	ARCADIA	9603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7539	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6910
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5231	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and [illegible] on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES secured to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings of all Lines sent Free on Application. PASSAGES secured at arrival. BAGGAGE passed at Custom and Insurances effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DJEMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904
IMPERA PRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRICE	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*‡MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. ,,
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. ,,
†SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Steamers all Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA. COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matkovich	6,011	28th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON & Co,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Offices), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings, Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENTS' service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at Reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th Jan., at 10 a. m., sailing (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 8,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

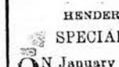
S. S. "WARORA," 4,000 tons, on or about 23rd Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	420	700	390	560
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Kessel	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4293	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3500	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Bate	22th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	4200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ... ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,333	23rd Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,593	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,501	20th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	9,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abray	4,863	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,333	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size, Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 30.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 63.
FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases, From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
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UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.

East Lynne,

Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25TH.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

Pirates of Penzance.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH.
The Beautiful Burlesque,

CINDERELLA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH,
Comic Opera in 2 Acts,

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28TH,
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH,
Comic Opera in 2 Acts,

THE NAUTCH GIRL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
The Grand Adelphi Drama in 5 Acts,

HARBOUR LIGHTS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.
Musical Comedy,

MY SWEETHEART.
MISS FANNY STANLEY
In Her Grand Impersonation as Lina
'MY SWEETHEART.'

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.
Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

A CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

(SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1904,
AT 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY LAMINGTON,
IN AID OF THE
ALL SAINTS NURSING FUND OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

LADY LAMINGTON has kindly promised to attend.

Tickets (Three Rupees each) may be obtained at Messrs. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row.

It is EARNESTLY REQUESTED that Unnumbered Tickets may be exchanged for Numbered Tickets AT ONCE, as over 300 Tickets sold have yet to be exchanged.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1904, for the SUPPLY of 4,000 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER, viz :—

500 Tons of Moulmein Logs only, in lengths of 15 feet and upwards, and 12 inches siding and upwards, and

500 Tons of Moulmein Rangoon or Bangkok Logs of 12 feet length and over, and of 10 inches siding and over of the best quality for early delivery to be placed in two separate lots of 500 Tons each.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered as the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Bangkok.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd January, 1904.

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AND procure a Copy of the "SALVITIS" ANNUAL, an Illustrated Australian publication of matters of interest relating to Live Stock, their Diseases and Remedies. The cheapest and most comprehensive Veterinary Book ever published. Price Eight Annas, V.P.P. from the AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO., Head Office Dehra Dun, U.P.

HEIRS WANTED.

ANY RELATIVES of the late ELSPETH MOIR, who died at 1, Thistle Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, on 8th December, 1901, are requested to COMMUNICATE with JAMES and GEORGE OGILVIE, Advocates, Aberdeen, Scotland.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YAMUNABAI, daughter of ATMARAM BAPU DALVI, a Spinster, of Bombay Hindu Goud Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of ATMARAM PAPU DALVI, and the Mother of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindu Goud Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Eighteenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 18th day of January, 1904.

Messrs. CHITNIS and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Write for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
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PATON'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

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J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon Street, London. If personal statement or requirements be given the compilation of suitable Schools and advice as to choice will be forwarded free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING
WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE ! } TO-DAY
MATINEE ! ! } AT
MATINEE ! ! ! } 4 SHARP.

Doors Open 3 o'clock. Commence 4 o'clock.
Children Half Price to Matinees only
FULL PROGRAMME FOR THE LITTLE ONES, NOTHING CURTAILED.
TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !
ON ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

NEW COMPANY } OF STAR
NEW COMPANY } ARTISTES.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SHOW THAT HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

THE ZOES } Europe's Greatest Gymnasts.
THE ZOES }
THE CANTONS } Wire Runners, Jumpers
THE CANTONS } and Pantomimists.
IONA GINNETT } The most novel Horse-
IONA GINNETT } woman in the Universe,
With her own imported Mare Gladys.
F. VANTAL } Australia's Champion Horizontal
F. VANTAL } Bar Artiste.
JOHN WELBY COOKE } Absolute Master of
JOHN WELBY COOKE } them all
and
25 OTHER FAVOURITE ARTISTES 25.

Our Animal Kingdom Contains
TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, MONKEYS, GOATS, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, six Chairs.....Rs. 20
Single seat in Box.....Rs. 4
Dress Circle.....Rs. 3
Second Chairs.....Rs. 2
Stalls.....Re. 1
and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Annas.

Box Plan at Circus. Booking Hours 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH and 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, Byculla, 20th January, 1904.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, Byculla, 20th January, 1904.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(NOW MERGED IN 'ROYAL')

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF
RARE OLD BOOKS

WILL be HELD at PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.'s Auction Rooms at Lucknow, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904 commencing at 10 A.M. These will be found invaluable to the Antiquary and all who are interested in Indian Ancient and Modern.

Catalogues can be had on application.

PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Lucknow.

A BOON TO SMART LADIES, BUSINESS HOUSES, AND FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

MADAME LORAINE, of the PARISIAN MODEL CUTTING Co., 29 Maddox St., Regent St., London, England, wishes to introduce her excellent well cut patterns in Lond, representing Gowns, Closaks, Bodices, also Improved Dress guards the best yet produced, Beautiful Corsets, and from 10 Model Gowns, and Parisian Millinery are supplied by this unique firm.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
50 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Six necessary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Single Copy ... ...Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

(IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 444 of 1901.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others .....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOO BHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 6th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the premises on the day mentioned below, viz :—

4th—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlocka, within the Fort of Bombay, comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 1013 square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Gulliandi's well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above property have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co. Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their offices in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1904.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE.

GRAND SUCCESS,
GRAND SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,
TO-NIGHT,

Be sure you come early to secure a Good Seat to see this Wonderful Circus.

The Largest and Best Menagerie ever brought to the East. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Zebras, Wild Yaks, Monkeys, Dogs and Birds.

OUR STAR ARTISTES,
OUR FUNNY CLOWNS,
GYMNASTS,
RIDERS,
ACROBATS.

The Thrilling Acts of the AFRICAN LIONS.
In fact everything to amuse and nothing to offend,
Comfortable seating for everyone.

PRICES :—Box, containing 6 persons .....Rs. 20
One seat in a Box .....,, 4
Dress Circle .....,, 2
Carpeted Seats .....,, 1
Gallery for Natives only .....As. 8

MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Doors Open at 3 P.M. Performance 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted to all parts of the House for half price, Servants accompanying Children will be charged Half Price.

Military in Uniform will be charged Half Price to the Carpeted Seats and DRESS CIRCLE ONLY.

Special Space is reserved for NATIVE LADIES ONLY on the GALLERY.

Booking at Soundy & Co. Also at the Circus from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MENAGERIE OPEN all day. Admission Annas 2.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WARREN'S CIRCUS
IS REMOVING
TO THE MARINE LINES.
OPPOSITE THE MONEY SCHOOL.

Through the kind favour of Brig.-Genl. Sir JAMES WILCOCKS on Sunday, 24th of January, and will be OPEN the same as usual to the Public of Bombay
ON MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.....£2,337,000
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ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs 35

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WE are your most humble servants; requesting all of you to buy nothing but English Manufacturing Goods; they are good in appearance and CHEAP in Price. With a view to increase the popularity of our English Goods in this Country, we will give

CASH Rs. 5,000
TO THE PURCHASER OF A

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GENTLEMAN'S CHAIN	1 4
SET OF STUDS with SOLITAIRES.....	1 8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN.....	2 0
PURE SILVER PENCIL	2 4
ENGLISH-MADE TIMEPIECE.....	3 4
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)	
English Palankeen Timepiece	4 4
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE)	
LADY'S or GENT'S SILVER WATCH.....	7 8

We will present free Prize Tickets to our Customers up to the 13th February, 1904, the drawing will be held on the 28th February 1904 on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the Public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		300
1 Do.	Cash.....		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 20 each...	400
100 Do.	"	" 10 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 3 " ...	1,200
200 Do.	"	" 5 " ...	1,000
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System only
And NOT against Money Order.

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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
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100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	3 0
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

CAPITAL £800,000
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :
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FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
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PRUDENTIAL AND HOME SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1892 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The Bombay Mails, of 9th instant, arrived at Brindisi, on 21.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-18	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-4	= + 1-8
2 months hence	25 7 8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	56 5-8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-16	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20 47 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 83	= — 1-3

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= do
6 " " "	3 3-8	= do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £8,00,0,0, for South Africa.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

The Bank of England reserve is 46 per cent of the liabilities.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks D.-J. 10, quiet.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4 0 3-1 = — 1-4.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 1-4 plus 316.

ARRIVALS—Steamers Imperatrix and Liebenfels.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Susats firmer. Manchester firm. Total sales, 7,000. Spot 7·74 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed firm.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apll.
7·66 plus 2	7·65 plus 2	7·64 plus 2
Apl-May	May-June	June-July.
7·53 plus 1	7·51 plus 2	7·48 plus 1
July-Aug.	Auz.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·45 plus 1	7·39 plus 1	6·58 plus 5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	19,000
Do. last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	mutilate1
Mid-Uplands	11·60 plus 10
Futures, month of March	mutilate1
Do. do. July	

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 3-16 plus 1-3
Futures, month of April	14 39 plus 2½
Do. do. July	12 21 + 25
Teas at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 2st January, 1904,:—

Cotton	12,251 bales.	
Wheat	33,359 cwts.	
Linseed	1,434	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	1,129	"
Gingellyseed	14,907	"
Poppyseed	792	"
Groundnuts	538	"
Castorseed	1,113	"
Rice	28,250	"
Myrabolams	4,617	"
Cottonseed	7,033	"
Mowrassed	316	"
Gram	561	"
Joowar	413	"
Maize	2,667	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22,

COTTON.

The general tone of the advices received from Liverpool and America since last mail left, has been increasing firmness, and a gradual rise in prices is recorded. Receipts at the U. S. ports are falling off in comparison with last year, and notwithstanding the rumours of short time for the working of some of the continental mills, and the accompanying decrease in consumption, the manipulation of the market continues, and quotations have been forced up to 15 1-4 cents. in the New Orleans Market for July futures, which, as we are informed by Reuter, is the highest price recorded since 1875.

The daily closing quotations for Spot mid-uplands in Liverpool and New York during the past week, are as follows:—

	Liverpool	New York.
January 15th	7·50.	13·80
" 16th	7·52.	13·80
" 18th	7 54.	14·10
" 19th	7·04.	14·50
" 20th	7·82.	14·50
" 21th	7·—	14·00

These higher prices from the governing market have naturally reacted locally. Oomra descriptions were raised about Rs. 5 per candy, Bengals about Rs. 6 and Broach, for which there has been a fairly strong demand both from shippers and speculators advanced Rs. 10 for Fine and Rs. 14 for Good. The near approach of the January Settlement, which falls due on Monday, the 25th instant, has caused a considerable number of transactions to take place, and brisk markets were experienced at Colaba almost daily throughout the week. The market was closed on Thursday afternoon out of respect to the late Mr. Goculbhoy Jhawlatram whose death occurred on the previous day. To-day there is again an active market with large settlements proceeding and a good enquiry for forward delivery of Broach cotton.

The following are the Chamber of Commerce returns of the actual clearances of cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe in 1903 and 1902:—

Ports.	1903.	1902.	Increase or Decrease.
Liverpool	61898	13703	plus 49295
London	1638	407	plus 1231
Hull	9531	1757	plus 7774
Manchester	2187	100	plus 2087
Marseilles	8144	4644	plus 3500
Havre	30402	16551	plus 22840
Dunkirk	76297	44957	plus 25340
Antwerp	101035	98477	plus 03158
Ghent	1160	200	plus 960
Bremen	24189	10620	plus 13239
Hamburg	185704	88921	plus 96783
Barcelona	49878	23008	plus 26870
Genoa	90302	71238	plus 19154
Naples	6310	6900	less 590
Venice	67854	62179	plus 5701
Leghorn	2410	2400	plus 10
Catania	1355	2195	less 840
Trieste	137433	110308	plus 27125
Fiume	12052	7750	plus 4302
Odessa	20500	1425	plus 19175
Gothenburg	1820	950	plus 870
Malmo	600	...	plus 600
Narrkoping	1110	...	plus 110
St. Petersburg	800	...	plus 800
Riga	200	...	plus 200
Constantinople	625	...	plus 625
TOTAL	958199	577929	Net M 380270

COTTON STATISTICS,

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	73 709
Receipts from 1st Oct. to January 21st	590 916
Shipments for the week to Europe	32,295
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	5,516
Total	37,811
Shipments from 1st October to Jan. 21st	
Europe	146,050
Japan	137,046
China	9,401
Coast Ports	3,816
Total	294 213
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	19 100
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	900

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	240	225	219	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	241	231	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	241	231	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	265	259	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	242	236	do
Jalgaum do.	...	245	239	do
Khandwa do.	...	264	258	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)	}	266	260	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	273	267	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	265	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	273	267	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	300	...	275	28 March
Do. (M.-G.)	298	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	265	255	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	261	251	...	"
Muttia (M. G.)	247	237	...	25 March
"	250	240	...	25 January
Dharwar (H.-G.)	...	...	270	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	254	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Firm.
Estimated sales ..... 7,000 bales.
Imports ..... 15,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7·74 plus 18	7·74 plus 19	7·73 plus 19	7·71 plus 19
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
7·70 plus19	7·67 plus19	7·63 plus18	
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
7·44 plus19	6·33 plus18		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The tone of this market has been quiet during the past week and prices declined to Rs. 5-11 per cwt, but at the close it is somewhat firmer, and a half anna advance was paid on this rate. In new crop, April May delivery, a small business was reported at Rs. 5-12, but sellers refuse to go on at this price and are asking an advance of one anna.

RAPESEED.—The enquiry is very small and quotations are easier. Business is reported in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 5-8 and in Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15 ready delivery. In new crops quotations are more or less nominal, and dealers are showing some inclination to sell.

POPPYSEED has declined to Rs. 5-14 ready at which rate the market closes steady. In new crop business was reported at Rs. 6 April May delivery.

CASTORSEED.—Remains quiet with a little business passing at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21.

GINGELLYSEED.—A good business is reported daily at slightly lower rates than those current last mail, but the enquiry from Europe remains limited.

COTTONSEED.—There is little doing locally, in a steady market.

WHEAT.—The demand continues for hard red at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23 1-2 and some transactions are reported in this description. In other qualities little business of importance is reported.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	14	0
Forward	6	0	6
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	29	0	0
Black Kurnee " ...	25	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	"	29-8
Hard Red 50 per cent.	"	23-4

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay,—

Cotton	73,703 bales.
Wheat	148,102 cwts
Linseed	15,089 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	15,072 "
Gingellyseed	142,193 "
Poppyseed	5,993 "
Groundnuts	4,427 "
Castorseed	13,304 "
Rice	150,935 "
Myrabollams	31,701 "
Cottonseed	70,000 "
Mowrassed	952 "
Gram	4,795 "
Joowar	6,485 "
Maize	21,193 "

FREIGHTS.

A considerable amount of booking has been reported since last mail left at advancing rates. For ready shipment business was done for Antwerp at 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton; Dunkirk 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton; Havre 15s. 6d. seeds 16s. 6d. cotton, Genoa 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton; and Liverpool measurement at 17s. For forward shipment February to May from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 9d. was paid according to port named.

The fixtures reported are as follows:—S. s. Agenoria, February loading, one Mediterranean port, at 14s 6d.; s.s. Bombay, January-February loading, one port 15s.; option two ports, at 15s. 6d.; s.s. Birdswald was fixed at Karachi homewards at 17s.; February.

The market closes firm.

MONEY.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the, Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th January last as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	143 lakhs	Decrease,
Other Deposits	35·31 "	increase,
Sundries	3·33 "	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2·27 lakhs	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	1·38 lakhs	Increase,
Loans do.	2·11 "	Decrease,
Bills discounted & purchased	3·45 "	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	2·29 "	Increase,
Sundries	1·15 "	Decrease,
Cash	54·36 "	Increase,

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balances shows an increase of 54·36 lakhs and the official Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 6 lakhs down and the Directors raised the Bank rate 1 per cent, to 7 per cent. per annum on Thursday morning. The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance shows a decline of 2·34 lakhs and the official rate has been raised to-day 1 per cent, to 7 per cent. per annum.

The local money market has been quiet during the week and the rate for fixed deposits closes at 5 per cent. per annum for 3 months after having touched 4 1-2 per cent. The rise in the Bank rates in Calcutta and Madras are probably due to the active demand Burmah, and this may again react on our market in the near future.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills for the week ending Tuesday evening came to Rs. 1,03,10,000. On Wednesday at the weekly allotment eighty lakhs were put up for tender, of which sixty-eight lakhs were taken in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and twelve lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. Extra allotments of Council Bills amounting to five lakhs were afterwards made at 1s. 4 1-8d, and a further 3·30 lakhs on Thursday at the same rate.

The full amount of Councils for the year 1903-04, viz., £17 millions sterling has by this week's allotment been exceeded by over £300,000, and there are ten weeks more to run before the close of the financial year. The amount to be allotted next week is reported by Reuter as reduced to 40 lakhs but private advices state 60 lakhs, and it is understood that the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to supply the trade with all requirements.

The mail of the 8st January brings £370,000 silver and £63,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	42,80,000
Bombay	"	26,30,000
Madras	"	8,80,000
	Rs.	77,90,000

The mails of the 15th January brings £180,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,50,000
Bombay	"	23,80,000
Madras	"	12,80,000
	Rs.	72,10,000

The mails of the 22nd January brings £500,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	45,70,000
Bombay	"	17,20,000
Madras	"	13,40,000
	Rs.	76,30,000,

EXCHANGE.

The past week has been steady and unchanged in this market. Quotations remain unchanged from day to day at last mail's closing rates, and the business reported was on a small scale. In Bank paper the enquiry is confined to ready requirements at 1s 4 3-32d to 1s 4 1-8d telegraphic transfers and 1s 4 1-8d for on demand. An occasional transaction was reported in both Bank and private wire at 1s 4 1-8d ready delivery and this rate was at times obtainable for Bank T. T. for early forward delivery. For later deliveries quotations are unchanged and we hear of nothing doing.

In mercantile paper contracts were booked early in the week at 1s 4 5-16d 3 months' sight D. A. for all February, later on for the latter half of February, and at the close the rate is not quoted earlier than March delivery; with a thirty second higher for January-February. A moderate amount of bills were reported placed during the week, chiefly for ready delivery.

In Eastern exchanges the sudden collapse in the silver market has caused a corresponding decline in China rates and at the close the market is very unsettled The quotations for Japan are unchanged and nominal as it is difficult to place bills.

EXCHANGE—Tone rm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 11-32d,
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs 3 do do	171 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	131
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	146 1-2

Money Market.—Tone quiet but steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There as been an unsettled tone in this market throughout the week, and prices have given way since last mail left. The volume of business passing has become restricted, and operators now show less inclination, to take advantage of the slight fluctuations reported daily, and are more inclined to wait for definite news regarding the political situation in the Far East. The crisis is apparently approaching and in the meantime the bulls are less conspicuous, and the bears find it difficult to operate at the current quotations. The rise in price which took place towards the end of last week disappeared rapidly and the rate declined to about 95. 6. To-day with more pacific news regarding the position in the Far East, the market was again carried up to 95·15, but declined towards the close to about 95·12, cash and 2nd February settlement. The tone remains unsettled.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	103
4 per cent " "	1930	103 12
4 per cent " "	1932	103 12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	102
4 per cent " "	1943	103 4
5 per cent " "	Tanna	117
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	116
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	1959	101 12
4 per cent " "	1961	101 12

BULLION,

The Silver Market opened on Monday at 69-6 for ready and 68-6 for forward. As the wants of the Indian Government are expected to be small, and weaker advices were received from London, prices here declined and on Thursday last touched as low as 66-6 for ready and 66 for shipment. The market has again rallied on steadier news from London and at the close is quoted 66-12 for ready. Up-country demand shows no signs of immediate improvement.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	6
Bombay do	23	11	0
English Shield Sovereigns	19	12	1
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	66	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	68	12	0
Do. 2nd do.	66	6	0

PIECEGOODS.

There has been rather a quieter tone in the market and prices practically remain the same. No business for forward delivery is booked, and Manchester quotations continue to be higher and higher in sympathy with the advance in raw material. Firms have sold off almost all their stocks and have nothing to offer in the shape of ready goods. Up-country dealers are reported to have not yet cleared their holdings purchased during the past three months and are not keen to buy further at present. It is, however, hoped that this state of things will not last long and that a fair demand will spring up in the near future in view of the very light stocks here.

LOCAL YARNS.

During the earlier part of the week the market, owing to rise in silver, was strong and advancing, and prices rose by 1-8 to 3-16 per lb. They, however, again dropped about 1-16 in sympathy with the fall in silver. About 12,000 bales are reported to have been sold mostly to shippers. Market closes quiet.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal have declined locally in sympathy with the lower prices advised from home. Heavy consignments are expected and demand is slack. In Iron and Steel the market shows a decided downward tendency, as home prices are falling and stocks here remain heavy. Spelter is also easier with but little enquiry from dealers. G. C. sheets are quiet with stocks on the increase and prices tending downwards. Quicksilver, Pig Lead and Tinplates show no signs of improvement.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,252 1-2 to Rs. 1,255. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 47. In Railways Companies Tapti Valleys are in demands at Rs. 412 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej are weak at Rs. 480. Ahmedabad Dholka are unchanged at Par. In Mill Shares Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 1,585, Swadeshis at Rs. 830. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 580. Chinas at Rs. 520, Davids at Rs. 210. Manekji Petits have experienced many fluctuations, they ruled between Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 2,120 and at the close keep steady at Rs. 2,150. Morarjees are unchanged at Rs. 1, 630. Sholahpurs weak at Rs. 1,800, Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 110. Standards at Rs. 320, Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 312 1-2. In Miscellenous list Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 6,900 and 1 quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,770. Badam Piles unchanged and steady at Rs. 154. Port Cannings are in demand at Rs. 120. Kemps steady at Rs. 250. Teachers quiet at Rs. 570. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 23 3-4. In Press Companies Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 49, Indians have changed hands at Rs. 145 and are in demand at the rate. New Berars are quiet at Rs, 500, Volkarts at Rs. 1,030. Harvey and Sabapathy weak at Rs. 595. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

DIVINE SERVICES.

III SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Fours in C.
Hymns—217, 321, 3 2 and 76.
5 p.m.—Children's Service—Magnificat and Nunc dimittes Woodward in A.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—406, 32 and 435.
Collections for—Umarkhadi Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

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for LADIES' COSTUMES,

in 60 Shades,

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For YACHTING and AT SEA.

BLANKETS for HORSE, SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL and BED.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2295 tons, Captain A Lundberg, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2892 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 11th January in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1017 tons, Captain A Bunel, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 923 tons, Captain F D Lorac, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 6th January with a general Cargo and Specie.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Thongwa, 3423 tons, Captain T Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th January via Colombo with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain C H Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 29th December via Cossa ports, with a general cargo and Mr E M Smith and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rick, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hodeide, Mr Edgelow, Miss Beyrs, Mr Speiman, Mr Kudduk and 65 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Kemp	Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 101		
Do No 102		
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 22.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capn.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
Dentzhand bq	768	Nacoda			The Calcutta
Ranee	3634	Corran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	536	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2357	Roberts			P & O Co
Palitana	1631	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	2591	Plommer			M M & Co
Banda	2791	Ferguson	Zanzibar		R & O Co
King Arthur	1017	Bunel	P Gulf	9-1-04	B S N Co
Selsdon	2451	Gagel			K N & Co
Kassara	501	Hirst			M M & Co
Bordesvald	2093	Craig			Captain
Kt of St George	2366	Hicks			P M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			W & A G & Co
W. Briggs	2405	Univers			W & A G & Co
Istria	1753	Tyelen			A L S N Co
Warora	2264	Forces			M M & Co
Sofala	3456	Shepherd			M M & Co
Dott	630	Ojmri			The Bombay Co
Henzada	1140	Haigood			M M & Co
C&R Harris	3333	Kendall			M M & Co
Goalpara	1838				M M & Co
Marmora	3239	Langhorne			P & O Co
Hoseinee	923	D'Lorac	Jeddah		B S N Co
Thongwa	3126	Whitehead			M M & Co
Simla	1828	Simmons			P & O Co
Egypt	4113	Lendon			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Puttala	1020	Hines	Antwerp	30-1	M M & Co
B	Werfenfels	2929	Saudstedt	Hamburg	25-1	Glade & Co
G	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	30-1	M M & Co
K	Spithead	3903	Stewart	Antwerp	4-2	W & A G & Co
L	Pindaris	251	Griffin	N F		Shpi & Co
N	H Maru	2935	Nagai	Japan	31	N Y Kaisha
O	Clydesdale	2496	Lundberg	Hull	25-1	M M & Co
P	Corn Exchange	2476	Barnham	Trieste	25-1	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	551	Mohomed	Baowagar	23-1	Shepd & Co
Bahadur	839	Fakeera	Karachi	29-1	Sippl & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Gibraltar	2173	Knagg	Dunkirk	30-1	T M & Co
2	Massilia	3293	Thompson	Liverpool	29-1	W & A G & Co
3	Idar	2393	Miles	Antwerp	30-1	K N & Co
4	Ballaarat	2540	Longden	China	27-1	P & O Co
6	Oriental	6081	Sproston	Aden	30-1	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Rosca	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Worsley Hall	2288	Jones	Karachi	26-1	R Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	22-1	M M & Co

MORE-WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sultan	1781	Pons	Zanzibar	29-1 A Steandes

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Marmora s	Langhorne	London, Jan 1
	Hoseinee s	D'Lorac	Jeddah, Jan 6
	Thongwa s	Whitehead	Calcutta, Jan 11
	Baundara s	Sharp	Calcutta, Dec 20
	Ashruf s	Newby	Jeddah, Jan 11
	Kapurthala s	Williams	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Alboin s	Dunlop	Bangkok
	Promo s	Jo Cay	Liverpool via K'chee
	Jumra s	Rickford	Karachi
	King Arthur s	Bunel	Persian Gulf
	H M S Hyacinth	Lloyd	Colombo

The steamer Clydesdale, Captain Lundberg, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hanoo, for Jeddah

" Rauza, for Calcutta, &c

" Namaio, for China, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.

The steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta afternoon of 21st.

Bombay mails of 9th inst., arrived at Brindisi on the 21st inst.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The steamer City of Athens left here for Bombay this afternoon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING 30, LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 22nd January.

1. There will be Class Firing at Santa Cruz, this afternoon from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade next Tuesday the 26th instant at 7 a.m., at the Riding School.

Dress—Drill Order.

By Order,

F. A. REDDIE, Lieut. and Adjutant, 30, Lt. H.,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Khaki, patties to be worn.

2. The following promotion has been ordered in No 1 Coy:—

Pte H E Beyning to be Sergt in No 3 Sub-Division.

3. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No 961 Gr J H Ruzzey No 1 Sub-Div No 1 Coy.

No 960 Gr J S Roberts No 2 Sub-Div No 1 Coy.

By Order,

A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

2. It is notified for information that there will be Prize Shooting for teams during the Camp; but no man will be allowed to complete who has not completed his Class Firing.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major, Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

238.02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Andvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

509.03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

455.02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Gurson vs Gungaram Ramjee and others—Hirall D and Daphtary and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871.01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan [vs] Mizra Mahomed bin Haji Abdool Hoosen and others—Craigie L and O.

241.08—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Webeikhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Craigie L and O.

468.08—Jamestjee and J—Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarrfali—Smethan B and N, Part heard.

389.01—Edgelow G and W Govindjee Amersey and another vs Rooloal widow and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

210.02—Madhavjee V—Harlial Jamnadas and another vs Hargovindas Jugjivandas and others—Mutubhai Jand M and in person.

333.03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Dayodar and another vs Jamnadai widow—Mulji and M and Ardeser H B and Co—For postponement.

BOMBAY RACE.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—Selling Plate	3-5 p.m.
2nd Race—Small Consolation Plate	3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—Little Novice Plate	3-58 p.m.
4th Race—The Epsom Plate	4-20 p.m.
5th Race—The Bedouin Plate	4-50 p.m.
6th Race—The Arab Plate	5-18 p.m.
7th The Closed Welter Plate	5-40 p.m.

By kind permission of the officer Commanding and the officers 123rd Outram's Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

(Local time.

Jolaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-10 p.m.
Grant Road	2-45 p.m.
arrives at Mahalaxhmi	2-50 p.m.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Epsom Plate—Fitzeros.

New Arab Plate—Young Hadban and Invader.

Small Consolation Plate—Idler.

The Bedouin Plate—Jay Middleton and Moorcel.

Little Novice Plate—Jan Alum, Dayeef, Bendor and Prussia.

The Closed Plate—Bandicoot, Colgur Blind and Verdant.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1904.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.

A JAPANESE PRIEST IN LHASA.

In the spring of last year there left Bombay for Kobe, a learned and adventurous Japanese priest, the Reverend Ekai Kawaguchi, who had accomplished quietly and thoroughly the difficult feat of living and learning in Lhasa, for two years and nearly two months, unmolested and even honoured. The narrative of his experience is given by himself in the current number of the "Century" Magazine, with an explanatory introduction by Miss Scidmore, who was fortunate enough to find the Buddhist priest at home at the Villa of Verdure and Rose-Colour at Kioto, which a considerate admirer had placed at his Reverence's disposal, to save him from the intrusions of lion-hunters on his return from Tibet. There the traveller was composedly dictating to his stenographer, after the most modern fashion, and he broke off to hold discourse with Miss Scidmore in English, talking with entire frankness. He had gone to Tibet with one idea, to study Buddhism in its strict fastness, and he succeeded in a manner that proves him to be possessed of singular resolution, persistence and self-denial, a true follower, in fact, of the Buddha. To understand the Buddhistic scriptures fully, he considered that a study of a Sanskrit edition of the Mahayana esoteric scripture, which exists in Tibet, was indispensable, and he left Japan, determined to accomplish this in June, 1897. He laid his plans well and wisely, establishing himself at the Darjeeling High School, where he studied Tibetan and lived with the "head lama," thus securing unfailing opportunities of learning the language colloquially. After sixteen months spent in this way, he made, to divert suspicion, a very roundabout tour to Lhasa. We hear little of his impedimenta, which generally bulk large in all explorers' tales, except that he carried his luggage on his back "and that made the journey a veritable torture to me." For 332 miles as he neared the end, friendly merchant priests helped him with his load. He visited Buddh Gaya, the ancient temple of his faith and the Bo-tree, and thence went into Nepal, dressed as a Tibetan lama, and supposed to be a Chinese student. At Khatmandu, he strove to discover a safe way of smuggling himself into Tibet and found that none of the four high roads into that exclusive country was safe. The Tibetans keep far too keen a watch to let any one through. The Lo Pass seemed to offer a possible route, and he set off to negotiate that; but after a week in Pokhra in ice and frost and another halt at Tukje, a town to which Tibetans come to trade salt and wool with Palpos and Gurkhas against wheat, barley and rice, he found that the Lo Pass had been recently provided with alert frontier guards, and that foreigners were taboo. He consoled himself by making pilgrimages to the places near, sacred to Buddha, and rambled on to a village, eighteen miles from the Tibetan frontier. A learned Manchu Buddhist, Neral Gyartsan, was here met with, who instructed the traveller in "Tibetan Buddhism and the esoteric doctrine," while he made friends with the villagers and learned from them a secret way into Tibet. He must have been overjoyed when from this wild mountain path, at an elevation of 20,000 feet, he stepped into the desired but inhospitable land on July 21, 1900, three years and eight days after leaving Japan. We may here mention that this date and that of the traveller's entry into Lhasa do not correspond. He must either have entered Thibet in 1899, two years and eight days after he set out, or reached Lhasa in 1901, and spent a year and two months there. The statements in regard to periods and dates in the text contradict each other, though definitely made.

Much useful geographical information was collected on the way by Mr. Kawaguchi. At the northwest foot of Mount Kailas, "the father of all the Himalayas," lies the lake of Raskas Tal, from which most maps make the Sutlej to flow. This thorough explorer went right round the lake and found that there was "no connection between the lake and the river." Another discovery was that there is a large river, the Kyangchu, flowing into the Brahmaputra, which is not marked on any map. To get to Lhasa entailed a weary march of 2,490 miles from Darjiling, for the priest journeyed far to the west turning back on his steps, the better it must be supposed to distract the Tibetans from his true objective. The long round was made in great part off the highways, over rugged and precipitous paths where his feet suffered hideously, the currents of ice-cold water often carried him off when wading the large rivers; he was buried in snow and all but dead; high-waymen set on him, robbed him of all but his precious books; hunger, sore eyes from the glittering snow, wild Tibetan dogs, all attacked him, and he "found it a frightful thing to sink deep in bottomless quagmires." At Shigatze he delayed one hundred days, calling on scholars, high priests and savants, before he entered on the last stage, which took him to Lhasa. Arrived there on the 21st March, 1900, he seems to have excited no unfriendly feelings but was admitted to the Sera temple and University. He played well the role of Chinese physician and found the great houses of Lhasa promptly opened to him. He formed a friendship with an ex-Minister, of whose house he became an honored inmate, and this good fortune enabled him to drop his amateur doctoring and to proceed with his religious studies. An interview with the Dalai Lama was granted and followed by many others. His Sublimity laid his hand in blessing on the head of the Japanese priest and tea was brought in carved silver tea-pots and drunk by the visitor in the wooden cup which Tibetans always carry. It seems that the present energetic and enlightened ruler was one of three incarnations of the Dalai Lama. However, as the regent and ministers of State "had reason to think that two of the infants were devils incarnate"—there are young imps of Satan in Tibet as elsewhere—they decided on the fitness of this one for the popedom. There was no balloting and he has justified the selection, for ever since he has come to power the Dalai Lama has been striving to clear the State of bribery, corruption and favouritism. He is lucky in having lived to reign, for poison—mostly ends the days of the selected Lama before he comes of age, and another infant incarnation is chosen, while the venal ministers continue to enjoy power and patronage. Mr. Kawaguchi was in Lhasa when the three hundred camel-loads of presents came from Russia after the conclusion of the secret treaty with that country. New rifles were part of this Imperial gift and the Tibetans conceived a tremendous respect for the people who could invent such beautiful weapons. They little knew that these were of American not Russian manufacture. The Dalai Lama often wears the complete set of cloth of gold vestments sent by the Tzar, and is under the impression that he and the Russians profess the same faith.

The Tibetans struck this traveller as "enthusiastic traders," even the priests sell at the road-side stalls, rolling up their sleeves to the work. The houses, though often highly ornamented with carvings, cannot from his description be comfortable after even the most primitive fashion. As for the Lhasa streets they would afford excellent training for a Municipality. They are never repaired and are quite too shocking as to dirt. There is one "seemly street" the Ringkor, encircling the city. It had need to be fairly kept, for "Buddhist pilgrims travel over it with a step and a bow." They stretch their length prayerfully along it and repeat the process all the way, confessing their many crimes as they go. From one confession overheard by Mr Kawaguchi the pilgrims badly need to make at present. They prudently economise their penances by confessing in advance the crimes they are quite ready to commit in the unregenerate future as this painful pilgrimage is expected to balance them too. It takes an active prostrator four days to cover the ground he might walk over in three hours, so he has time to think of his many sins. Buddhism, to this traveller, accounted for the jealous exclusion of foreigners from Tibet. Their religion, clean and undefiled, is what they want and "the closed door and seclusion" from the rest of the world seems to them the best way of securing it. This policy has now become intensified by the necessity for national preservation. Keep the foreigner out, is the key of the system. The religions of Tibet are strict demanding different but high degrees of detachment from worldly cares and pleasures. The Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi does not think that Lhasa has more than 70,000 inhabitants and its priests are not so numerous as was believed, though they number many thousands. The Tibetans cannot be a logical people, for they practise polyandry, and yet the Government is troubled at the swelling of the population. The marriage of cousins is forbidden, such a marriage being a crime. They are expert traders, but neglect agriculture, and are content if they reap five times the seed they sow. Epidemics have a merry time, small-pox carried off 5,000 in 1900. A method of showing respect for a guest's remarks is to rise and stretch out the tongue as far as it will go. The day dawned at last when this enterprising traveller became known to the authorities as a Japanese and therefore a trespasser. To avoid unpleasant complications, he left secretly on the 29th of May 1901, sending two horse-loads of luggage before him, containing his copy of the history of Buddhism, other scriptures and Tibetan books. Thus all ended well, and we shall look eagerly for much valuable Buddhistic lore from the Reverend Ekai Kawaguchi.

GOLD MINING IN HYDERABAD.

THE speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Hutti Gold Mining Company, which was recently held in London, show that the prospects of the gold-mining industry in the Nizam's territory are distinctly improving. The Hutti Company up to now can hardly be regarded as having been a paying concern, but there seems little doubt that before long that statement will not hold good. The shareholders, at any rate, seem well satisfied with the progress already made, and a recent issue of five thousand new shares was readily taken up. Mr. Rock, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who has personally inspected the mining country, is most sanguine, and it seems clear that the work done recently has brought within measurable distance the breaking of ore that will average from one ounce to two ounces per ton. The difficulty, which has had to be combatted up to now, has been to get away from the ancient workings from which the gold-bearing quartz has been pretty well thinned. At length, however, the mines have been sunk below the old levels, and although apparently the venture was in some respects a speculation, it has turned out good, and from the very section of land in respect of which the manager director was warned that he need expect no results, there is at least 30,000 tons of milling ore in reserve. At this rate it will be surprising if the Company are not in a position to pay a respectable dividend before the next balance sheets are audited. There is, of course, an element of risk in respect of the new mines, and as Mr. Oldkly, one of the directors, pointed out the obvious question is as to whether the lodes were likely to hold out in depth. All along, however, those who have been working on the spot have expressed considerable confidence on this point, and the element of risk so far as that question is concerned is minimised when it is considered that at present some of the mines are down over 2,500 feet, and show no signs of giving out. The rock which is being mined is almost identical with the schists of the Kolar Goldfield, and that is additional testimony of what may be anticipated. The report states that early this year twenty head of stamps will be at work, and an additional outturn should be secured with the aid of a new cyanide plant, which is shortly to be sent from England to deal with the tailings. One of the difficulties in working, which the Company has to contend with, is the unsatisfactory nature of the water, but this is likely to be overcome in the future by the use of a distilling plant. On the whole the Company is to be congratulated upon the progress already made and upon the prospects held out for the immediate future.

SCIENCE AND PAINT.

ANY discovery which promises to lessen the dangers at present inseparable from trades which annually exact a considerable toll of human life as a condition of their pursuit, is to be cordially welcomed. There are certain callings which are included in the classification of dangerous, though they do not threaten sudden death or loss of limb. Their effects are insidious but none the less certain in shortening human life, and men of science who devote their attention to improving the conditions in which work in these industries is carried on, are greatly to be honoured. Among these trades is that of the painter and the pottery glazer whose sufferings from plumbism or lead-poisoning have long been known to the public. In France the use of white lead in the manufacture of paint has been recently prohibited with the result that there the manufacture of paint has passed into the hands of the makers of zinc oxide or zinc white, as it is more generally termed. In England, on the contrary, white lead is still used, zinc white having been hitherto manufactured only on a small scale because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable zinc ores. Even when the ore had been secured the manufacture of zinc white was a costly and elaborate process owing the to ore having first to be reduced to spelter and then to oxide. There is now, however, a prospect of the whole paint-making trade being revolutionised owing to the discovery of a process which, it is claimed, will enable zinc white to be put on the market at a price comparing favourably with that of white lead. Mr. Henry J. Carson, a London chemist, and Mr. Percy Ogle, a mining engineer, have together discovered a chemical process which enables zinc white to be produced direct from the ore without the necessity of reducing it first to spelter. There are American patent processes for manufacturing zinc white direct from the ore and another method of producing it has been by burning metallic zinc, but both these are expensive methods. By the new English process all waste is avoided, the zinc white is produced direct from the crude ore, the material is not handled, and the product collects itself. Apart from the scientific interest of the discovery its effect upon the conditions of a dangerous trade makes it a matter of the greatest importance to the community. In substituting the use of zinc white for the deadly white lead it will lead to the abolition of lead-poisoning. The prohibitive price of zinc white has hitherto prevented its use in paint making but when in addition to its superior lasting qualities is added that of cheapness there can be no longer any objection against its adoption. Its general use in the manufacture of paint will be hastened if the British Parliament follow the example of France and prohibit the use of white lead.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE message from the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at St. Petersburg prepared us for the later one informing us that Russia has decided to climb down. Admiral Alexieff was wise to recommend a temporary settlement with Japan by means of diplomacy arguing that Russia's geographical position and military strength must, in course of time, secure the status she claims, and no artificial barriers can long prevent this. But the land forces which are Russia's main strength are, as he says, at present insufficiently represented in the Far East. This being once remedied the question will gradually solve itself in Russia's favour; whereas a campaign now would seriously check the natural course of things. Precisely; and so far as Japanis concerned, it is a matter greatly to be regretted that she did not go to war. She will have to fight sooner or later to resist Russian aggression, and to maintain her present state of preparedness will be a heavy strain upon her finances. On high diplomatic authority, we are now told, Russia has replied in a wholly conciliatory spirit and is prepared to recognise the autonomy and integrity of Korea, thereby disposing of the Korean question, and to address a Note to the Powers recognising Chinese sovereignty over and integrity of Manchuria. Japan, it is further said, wishes the formal embodiment of the latter principle in a special agreement between Russia and Japan, and that is highly desirable in face of the onward march of the Bear in the Far East and the unprincipled manner in which obligations have hitherto been broken.

AMONGST the passengers, who arrived yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Marmora, from England, were:—Major-General Sir Moore O. Creagh, V. C., K. C. B., and Lady Creagh, Sir A. Fitzgerald, Major-General Clements, Lord Ralston, Hon. Mabel Waldegrave, and Sir D. Gooch.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for a special line of frozen meat steamers between Melbourne and Port Arthur. The extension of the Australian meat, butter and egg trade in the Far East is contemplated.

DERA GHAZI KHAN is at last to cease to be a station for Cavalry of the Punjab Frontier Force. The Government of India have just decided that of the six half-squadron lines there, two shall be handed over permanently to the Border Military Police and the remaining four demolished.

COUNT WERDE-ISNY, the new Consul-General for Germany, leaves Marseilles this week and is expected in Calcutta early in February. He was recently First Secretary at the German Legation in Washington. His wife, an accomplished Italian lady of rank, will accompany him to India.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the accession of the Sovereign, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. All the Government as well as merchants' vessels in the port were decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern. The flag staffs of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and Royal Bombay Yacht Club, were also decorated for the occasion. At noon a royal salute was fired from H. M. S. Flagship Hyacinth.

RECENT postings to various High State apointments show that nothing has yet been done towards defining more clearly the great distinction which exists between the work of the Adjutant-General's Department, and that of the Quartermaster General's Department, and the entirly different qualifications and training required by officers to fill efficiently the appointments in each. It is still apparently possible for an A. A.-G. one day to be an A. Q. M.-G. the next, and for D. A.-G's. and D. A. A. Q. M.-G's to intermingle and exchange with a delightful if somewhat inconsequential frequency. Even in England, the home and origin of the unified staff, its inherent weakness has been discovered and partially rectified, whilst in this country, though our eyes have all along open to the better way, we still suffer under the somewhat Eastern failing of not doing to-day what which we can by any stretch of conscience put off till to-morrow.

THE American sub-marine vessel, the Shark, has been conducting experiments to see whether it would be possible for the crew to escape should any mishap occur to the vessel while under water. It had been suggested that the torpedo-tube in the vessel's bows would afford a means of escape, and to test the feasibility of this suggestion two large dogs were taken on board, and when the vessel was under water were expelled out of the torpedo-tube. It was thought that the force of the compressed air might have killed the dogs, but both of them came to the surface and began to swim around the boat. They were taken on board none the worse for the experiment.

As the movement for the appointment of a day in each year, on which the attention of scholars and others throughout the Empire shall be specially drawn to the moral responsibilities which attach to British citizenship has now taken firm root in five out of the six self-governing Colonies and in seven Crown Colonies and Dependencies, and is making considerable progress at home. The Earl of Meath has sent out a Poem set to music, which it is proposed shall be sung on May 24th in all schools throughout the Empire. May 24th has been selected as the most suitable day for such a celebration, and it is proposed that it shall be called "Empire Day." The reason of its selection is obvious. It is the anniversary of the birthday of our late beloved Sovereign, Queen

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR CLOUDS LIFTING.

Far Eastern Situation.

RUSSIA'S CLIMB DOWN.

THE REPLY TO JAPAN.

CONCESSIONS TO THE READY POWER.

LONDON, JANUARY 21, 9 p.m.

It is stated on high diplomatic authority that an important advance has been made towards a pacific settlement, the peace party having gained the ascendancy in Russia in consequence of emphatic representations of certain influential ministers regarding Russia's unpreparedness for war.

Russia, therefore, replies to Japan in a wholly conciliatory spirit and is prepared to recognise the autonomy and integrity of Korea, thereby disposing of the Korean question, and to address a note to the Powers recognising Chinese sovereignty over and integrity of Manchuria.

Japan however desires the formal embodiment of the latter principle in a special agreement between Russia and Japan.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Far East Committee, under the presidency of the Tsar yesterday, discussed Russia's reply to Japan, and it is understood that no serious difficulty is outstanding.

Japan has offered to unfortify the posts on the Korean coast, threatening the communication with Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and does not object to a Russo-Chinese arrangement for the permanent security of the Manchurian railways.

According to another account the reply, drafted and approved, courteously but firmly insists that whatever commercial concessions have been granted in Manchuria must remain amenable to Russian influence, politically and strategically.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Major Pereira, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Military attache at Seoul.

A Colombo telegram dated the 21st instant, states: The Japanese cruiser Nishin is expected to arrive there at noon on Saturday. She will take in over 2,000 tons of coal, the loading of which is expected to be completed in ten hours.

It is believed the Japanese cruiser Kasuga will also arrive at Colombo on Saturday, the Russian squadron arriving at a later date.

One result of the threatened war is an extra charge on insurance for all shipments to the Far East.

The present current rate, according to instructions received, is 10s per cent., which will prevail until the 31st instant. Extra rates are also made on shipments to England and Australia.

In reference to the chartering of transports by the Japanese Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s. s. Yamba Maru, due at Colombo for Europe on Sunday is the vessel which Reuter mentioned as having been recalled from Singapore. Her passengers and cargo are being transferred to a British steamer; and her cargo bookings at Colombo have been cancelled.

The Kinshiu Maru, which recently left Colombo for Bombay, has also been recalled.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATIES ON KOREA.

It may be worth while at the present juncture to reproduce the salient passages of past treaties relating to Korea which have been concluded between Russia and Japan.

THE LOBANOFF-YAMAGATA TREATY.

The first treaty was signed at Moscow on June 9, 1896, by Prince Lobanoff and Marquis Yamagata. The full text is as follows:—

Art. I.—For the remedy of the financial difficulties of Corea, the Governments of Russia and Japan will advise the Corean Government to retrench all superfluous expenditure and to establish a balance between expenses and revenues, if in consequence of reforms deemed indispensable it may be unnecessary to have recourse to foreign loans, both Governments shall by mutual consent give their support to Corea.

Art. II.—The Governments of Russia and Japan shall endeavour to leave to Corea, as far as the financial and economical situation of that country will permit, the formation and maintenance of a national armed force and police of such proportions as be sufficient for the preservation of the internal peace, without foreign support.

Art. III.—With a view to facilitate communications with Corea, the Japanese Government may continue (continuers) to administer the telegraph lines which are at present in its hands.

It is reserved to Russia (the rights) of building a telegraph line between Seoul and her frontiers.

These different lines can be repurchased by the Corean Government so soon as it has the means to do so.

Art. IV.—In case the above matters should require a more exact or detailed explanation, or if subsequently some other points should present themselves upon, which it may be necessary to confer, the representatives of both Governments shall be authorised to negotiate in a spirit of friendship.

It should be observed that a memorandum signed at Seoul a month before by the representatives of Japan and Russia gave Russia the right of keeping guards, not exceeding the number of Japanese troops, until tranquility was perfectly restored, and a despatch from the Corean Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister contained the following passage:—

You further inform me that on the 26th ultimo you received a telegram from your Government, pointing out that the above-mentioned agreement and memorandum in no way reflect upon, but, on the contrary are meant to strengthen, the independence of Corea—this being the object which the Governments of Japan and Russia had in view,—and you cherish the confident hope that my Government will not fail to appreciate this intention. In accordance with telegraphic instructions received from the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, you enclose copies of the agreements referred to.

I beg to express my sincere thanks for your despatch and the information it conveys. I would observe, however, that as my Government has not joined in concluding these two agreements its freedom of action as an independent Power cannot be restricted by their provisions.

THE NISSI-ROSEN CONVENTION.

This treaty was signed at Tokio on April 25, 1898, by Baron Rosen, Russian Minister to Japan, and Baron Nissen. It runs:—

Art I.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognise the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of this country.

Art. II.—Wishing to avoid all possible cause of this in future, the Imperial Government of Japan and Russia engage mutually, in case Korea shall have recourse to the advice and assistance of Japan or Russia, not to take any measure relating to the nomination of military instructors of financial advisers without having previously arrived at a mutual understanding on this subject.

Art. III.—In view of the great development the commercial and in ustrial enterprises of Japan have undergone in Corea, and of the large number of Japan subjects resident in th country, the Imperial Government of Russia will not hinder the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

It is those position indicated by the above treaty that Japan now inserts on maintaining.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

This convention was signed by Lord Lansdowne and Baron Hayashi in London on January 28, 1903, and is in the following terms:—

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the "status quo" and general peace in the Extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

1. The high contracting parties having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the high contracting parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action or any other Power or by disturbances arising in China or Corea and necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

2. If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other high contracting party will maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

3. If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

4. The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

5. Whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The terms of this agreement were made public on March 19, 1902. It reads:—

The allied Governments of France and Russia, having received communication of the Anglo-Japanese Convention of January 30, 1902, concluded with the object of assuring the status quo and general peace in the Far East and of maintaining the independence of China and Corea, which are to remain open to the commerce and industry of all nations have been fully satisfied to find in it the essential principles which they themselves have on several occasions declared established, and which remain the basis of their policy. The two Governments hold that respect for these principles is at the same time a guarantee for their special interests in the Far East. Nevertheless; they themselves being also obliged to take into consideration the eventuality of aggressive action on the part of a third Power or fresh troubles in China jeopardising the integrity and free development of that Power and becoming a menace to their own interests, the two allied Governments reserve it to themselves to consider in such a case means for assuring their protection.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

German Marines Despatched.

PRINCE HENRY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The first detachment of German Marines for Damaraland left Kiel to-day, after a stirring address from Prince Henry, who hoped every bullet they fired would find its billet.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Another British Success.

Advices from Somaliland, dated the 17th instant, state that Colonel Kenna has surprised a detachment of the Mullah's men and killed fifty of them, besides capturing 3,000 camels and a quantity of sheep.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Gendarmerie Re-organization.

A BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

Colonel Fairholme, British Military Attache at Vienna, has been appointed member of the Commission to re-organise the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

AUSTRALIA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Northcote's Arrival.

Lord Northcote has arrived at Melbourne where he was received by the Ministers on landing and conducted with great ceremony to the Parliament House and sworn in.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

Mr. A. Chamberlain's Views.

NO REDUCED TAXES.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at the Carpenters' Hall, said there were signs of somewhat less prosperous years coming. The Revenue Returns indicated that the Budget anticipation was unrealisable and there had also been an expenditure which was not anticipated.

He feared he would be unable to propose any remissions of taxation in the coming session. The time had come for us to husband our resources and restore the country's credit.

BURIAL OF ADMIRAL KEPPEL.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel was buried to-day at Winkfield with full naval honours.

The King, the Prince of Wales and the Kaiser William were represented at the funeral.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

THE PROPOSED SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY, 22.

Correspondence is published which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposal to institute technical scholarships to be held by natives of India in Europe or America.

The original proposal was for ten scholarships of £100 a year each to be open for students of any deserving industry which the Local Governments might think required encouragement. On the suggestion of the India Office it was ultimately decided to raise the value of scholarships to £150 annually each and to exclude from the scope of the scheme law, medicine, forestry, veterinary, science and engineering as well as agriculture.

The scheme, as sanctioned, while exceedingly elastic and framed to give the Local Governments a free hand in recommending candidates, is to be experimental at first and the number of scholarships to be awarded is to be left for consideration hereafter when technical institutions in India have begun to produce a class of students capable of profiting by its extension. Bombay and Bengal being at present believed to be the provinces industrially the most advanced the textile industry in Bombay and the mining industry in Bengal are named as the most promising field for the initiation of the experiment.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Nailer, I.M.S., Major K. O. Burne, Indian Army, and Hon. Lieutenant G. O. Eastes, Military Works, are permitted to retire.

Indian Army—Lieutenants Pakenham, Henderson, Pryce, Kidd, Rivett-Carnac, Simpson, Hoskyn, Villiers, Stuart, Channer, Palmer, Godwin, Tyndall, Conway, Cordon, Swinley, Goodfellow, Bruce, Skeen, Geddes, Lacey, Birch, Battye, Strong, Smith and Graham are gazetted Captains.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Avery, Constructor, Kidderpore, Dockyard, has been granted seven months' leave, Mr. T. G. Bailey to officiate and Mr. W. R. Shepherd acting for Mr. Bailey.

The Secretary of State has appointed Messrs. Hindman, Ellis, Vincent, Kettle and Baskett to be Assistant engineers, Indian Marine.

Extensions of leave, on medical certificate, are granted to Commander Hewett for four months, and to Engineer Wilson, for three months.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

As at present arranged it is likely that the Viceroy will proceed to Simla direct at the close of the Calcutta session to complete his arrangements prior to proceeding home in the beginning of May.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. Geidt has been appointed to the newly created temporary Judgeship in the Calcutta High Court.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Re-organization of the Forces.

POSITION OF AUXILIARIES.

SPEECH BY MR. FORSTER.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Arnold Forster, speaking at Liverpool last night, said that out of the ten millions voted to remedy the inadequacy of stores 1,869 guns and stores for three Army Corps with a six months reserve had been provided. He was convinced that the War Office Committee's recommendations would be the most practical solution of the military problem and he trusted they would be speedily applied.

It was, he continued, imperative to relieve the Reservists from the constant uncertainty of their terms of service.

Referring to the Militia Mr. Forster said that branch of the service was dying from its being regarded as a mere adjunct of the line instead of being a fully recognised branch.

The present condition of the military barracks he considered was detestable.

As to the recruiting of the Army, he thought, it would be feasible to re-arrange the terms of enlistment in order to make it possible to engage for eight years. He believed the remedy for all the difficulties lay in re-organising the Regulars as the army was primarily for work over the sea, and then re-organising the Militia and Volunteers on new bases with a correspondingly greater responsibility. There must be great changes, radical but not revolutionary and not interfering with the army's traditions. All he said will not be done in a year but in several years but we can begin now.

THE NEPALESE MINISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Maharaja Shamsher Jung arrived to-day with a large following, including over fifty Nepalese ladies. He was received at the railway station, the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry furnishing an escort with band and colours and a squadron of the Bengal Cavalry attending the carriage in which his Highness drove to Hastings House, where he is H. E. the Viceroy's guest.

CALCUTTA PAPER-CHASE.

The "Ladies Paper-Chase" Cup was run here to-day. A dozen started, the pace being fast. Mrs. Lamont Walker led throughout. Mrs. Morgan came in second and Mrs. Dupuis third. The winner also takes the Average Cup.

Mrs. Collin had a fall.

The Ordinary Paper Chase was run afterwards Major Maxwell coming in first, and Mr. Wheeler second.

THE BRAHMO-SAMAJ.

The Brahmo-Samaj tableau vivants, which has been the subject of much discussion in the local press took place to-night and was a great success, the house being crowded from the floor to the ceiling.

CATTLE-SELLERS ON STRIKE.

SHORTENED MUTTON SUPPLY.

POONA, JANUARY 22.

The Dhanwars, or cattle-sellers of Poona, went on a strike this morning by refusing to sell stock to butchers. One of their number was prosecuted by the native salutari who has to supervise these sales for selling diseased sheep and was fined Rs. 20, Others who accordingly struck alleged that the case had been got up, because they refused to bribe the native veterinary assistant to pass their stock. There is a possibility of a shortened mutton-supply to-day.

THE TIBET MISSION.

While pointing out the possible risks to be run in keeping open communication with the head-quarters of the Tibet Mission, now established beyond the Tang Pass, we are not inclined to regard seriously the rumours of an intended attack upon the fortified post at Thuna. The picture drawn in Darjeeling of an army several thousands strong hovering about in the hills seems rather a fanciful one; for the country is in the rip of winter, and the maintenance of any large force in the field is a most an impossibility The fact that Colonel Younghusband has visited the camp where a number of Tibetan officials with their escorts are assembled does not point to hostilities being imminent. The Lamas were bent upon mischief there would be no friendly visiting of this kind, and the local villagers would not be furnishing supplies. The unexpected may, of course, happen in Tibet as it has happened at other places across the frontier of India; but 500 or 600 men in a strongly fortified enclosure with mountain-guns and a Maxim can defy hordes of an enemy whose arms, are of the most primitive kind. The real troubles as we have noticed, is in the matter of keeping up communications in cases of a heavy fall of snow on the Tang-La, and the inevitable casualties among the transport animals even under existing conditions of extreme cold and freezing winds But these difficulties were foreseen, and Colonel Younghusband deliberately committed himself to the forward move from Phari. He has had abundant experience of climatic dangers before in the Himalayan regions during his journeys of exploration, and full confidence may now be felt in his judgment. He would certainly not have taken risks if he had not been prepared to meet them. — "Pioneer"

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL DOLES.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the death of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, the doles, given in her memory, were distributed by Lady Jenkins in the evening, at the Cama Hospital, to the poor patients of that institution and the Albless Hospital and the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary. H. E. Lady Lamington had sent her son, the Hon. Victor A. W. B. Cochrane-Baillie, as her representative to give toys to the poor children treated in the hospitals and dispensary. A large number of ladies attended the ceremony. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Giffard, Mrs. Budroodin Tyebji, Mr. Jackson, Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Rajabali Patel, and others. Shortly after 5 o'clock Lady Jenkins with the Hon. Victor A. W. B. Cochrane-Baillie arrived at the hospital and were received by Miss Meakin, M. D., Acting First Physician, Mrs. De Monte second physician and Miss Mehta, House Surgeon being also present. There were in all two hundred patients seated in the compound eagerly waiting to receive the doles, which consisted of saris, cholies, blankets, petty coats, jackets, toys, and picture cards. One of the patients came forward and garlanded the Hon. Victor A. W. B. Cochrane-Baillie and presented a bouquet to Lady Jenkins. Lady Jenkins addressed a few words to the patients, explaining to them the object of distributing the doles. Her Ladyship then distributed the clothes to the patients who received them with a grateful bow and proceeded to their respective hospitals and dispensaries. The Hon. Victor A. W. B. Cochrane-Baillie gave away picture cards and toys to each of the patients. The interesting ceremony terminated at 6 o'clock when the gathering dispersed.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION VIEWS.

THE Council of Bombay Presidency Association have forwarded a second representation to the Government of India on the subject of the Universities Bill. The points of the representation are summarised as follows;—

(a) That separate Acts be passed for the various Universities instead of dealing with them in one Act.

(b) That the number of Fellows at least as regards the Bombay University, be fixed at 20 and a liberal proportion thereof be thrown open to election by the Senate and by graduates.

(c) That Fellowships be not made terminable at the end of 5 years but be for life as at present.

(d) That the Syndicate be left as hitherto fore a creature of the bye-laws and not provided for in the Act.

(e) That no statutory proportion of professors and teachers be laid down for the Syndicate.

(f) That affiliation and disaffiliation should not be made direct acts of Government (the Senate merely giving their opinion) but affiliation and disaffiliation should be entirely in the hands of the Senate subject to the sanction of Government.

(g) That the Senate be left free to provide for all matters relating to the University by means of bye-laws which should require the sanction of Government as at present.

(h) That clause, 2 and 3 of Sec. 26 be omitted and Government should have the power only of sanctioning or refusing to sanction bye-laws.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

It is now officially announced that the Financial Statement will be presented on the 23rd March in the Viceroy's Council and will be discussed on the 30th March. There is every probability therefore that the Calcutta Session will be brought to a close about the usual date.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day the programme was carried through as announced.

Sir Ram Bahadur's questions relating to Government scholarships elicited an explanation from Sir Denzil Ibbetson to the effect—(1) That Japan was excluded owing to the difficulties of its language and the incompleteness of its development, but Indian Government educational officers were being sent there to study its methods; (2) that the scheme of scholarships so far published referred only to Bengal, but that it would be extended to apply elsewhere and to industries other than mining; and (3) that agriculture was at present excluded owing to its vastness and the desire of Government to encourage alternative industries.

Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's questions regarding the partition of Bengal elicited only an historical review of the question from Sir Denzil Ibbetson and the statement that the question of the jurisdiction of the High Court in connection with Chota Nagpur had not yet been settled.

In reference to the passing of the Poisons Bill, Sir Denzil Ibbetson explained certain alterations that had been made in the Select Committee stage. One of these was to eliminate the stereotyped list of mercantile chemical manufactures exempted from the operation of the Bill and to empower the Local Governments instead to exempt both substances and persons at their discretion. Another was to leave the Law Courts to settle on the merits of each case the title to exemption as medical practitioners and druggists, the Government being of opinion that any other arrangement would have involved the registration of medical practitioners a matter which, if ever dealt with, would have to be a subject of legislation by itself. The sale of poison in rural areas, Sir Denzil claimed, was dealt with more completely than might appear since of the two principal poisons in use arsenic had to be imported by sea and its distribution could be controlled at the ports and opium was subject to restrictions under the Excise Act.

The next meeting is fixed for the 5th February.

LADY LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO SLUMS OF BOMBAY.

LAST evening her Excellency Lady Lamington, accompanied by Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner; Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer; Lady Gertrude Molyneux and Captain Crawford, A.-D.-C.; drove about the native town and visited several slums in the city. It was a surprise visit, no intimation having been given to the public about it. Her Excellency, with Lady Gertrude Molyneux and Captain Crawford, arrived in Government House carriage at 5 o'clock at the Municipal Office, where they got in two private carriages and with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, drove to 1st Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao. Here the party was met by Dr. Britto, District Registrar, who showed her Excellency a chawl occupied by Mahars. This chawl is affected with plague every year and very much overcrowded, it being situated between the modern city and the native town. From there her Excellency and the party walked to No. 103, Trinity Street, and inspected a four-storeyed house occupied by Karwaries and coolies. Thence they walked to a chawl occupied by Parsis in Lohar Street. Driving across Girgaum Road the party arrived at the Bhuleshwar Market through Kalbadevi Road and walked to 3rd Bhoiwada Lane. Here her Excellency inspected some bad chawls and saw the general condition of the houses. From here the party walked to Pydhowni, where the District Registrar, Dr. Hussein, showed some of the badly ventilated and over-crowded houses in Kolsa Moholla. Proceeding further her Excellency entered Narayen Dhuru Street and saw an overcrowded house occupied by Mahomedans. It was badly lighted and ill-ventilated. The party next went to De Souza Street, and inspected a house inhabited by Ghattees. Passing through Mandvi her Excellency and party drove back to the Municipal Office, Dongri Street and Carnac Road. Her Excellency then expressed her wish to see the buffalo stables which were lately destroyed by fire at Chira Bazaar. The party drove to the spot. Her Excellency walked through the stables and chawls surrounding them and at half past 6 o'clock drove to Government House.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

"DOROTHY."

ONE of the prettiest plays and one of the most successful given in Bombay for years passed was produced last evening at the Novelty Theatre. The Fanny Stanley Opera Company are to be congratulated most sincerely upon their revival of the tuneful and charming comic opera "Dorothy." The house was crowded and enthusiasm ruled from beginning to end of the entertainment. The little role was undertaken by Miss Dolly Childs whose graceful acting and charming voice were admirably suited to the part. The old time grace which the character needs could not have been better interpreted, and Miss Childs, is a vocalist of finish and ability. We shall be disappointed if we do not see her again in similarly important parts. The part of Lurcher, the sheriff, was undertaken by Mr. Willie Driscoll, and his farcical impersonation of that character created quite a furore. In the humourous love passage between Lurcher and the widow Priscilla her drolleries were so humourous that both he and Miss Flo Hope had to respond to a delighted burst of applause such as that not been heard in the theatre for a long time past. Miss Fanny Stanley as Lydia Hawthorne sang capitally and the rest of the company performed in a manner which is worthy of the highest praise. The charm of the music of "Dorothy" lies in its simplicity, but to give it an adequate interpretation is no simple matter. However in the quartettes in which Miss Childs, Miss Stanley, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Peachey collaborated more finished and artistic singing could not have been desired. The choruses too were excellent and the curtains of the staging of the piece were just as good. To-night "East Lynne" will be produced, and next week the repertoire will be continued, Monday evening being devoted to the "Pirates of Penzance."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will sail to-day:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Forella	5	0	Mr C T R Scovell	3	15	0
Sapphire ...	7	24	Capt Mutter, R E and Mr H H Hopkins ...	2	30	0
Melody	16	52	Mr J H K Macbeth	2	30	0
Isca	7	36	Mr E Faulkner	2	30	0

The Ratings and Time allowances are liable to revision subject to remeasurement.

Course No 6 followed by 2—From Committee Vessel round south Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, and thence round Committee Vessel and thence round south Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel 17½ miles.

A & B CLASS (AMALGAMATED) HANDICAP RACE

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Stella	Scl.		Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S.	3	15	0
Nanta	15	5	Mr G B Adamson	3	15	0
Sayonara	28	21	Major Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nonnioc ..	3	15	0
Pixie	17	3	Mr R Smethamm.....	3	15	0
Janetta	17	5	Officers, R E	3	15	0
Erin	17	3	Mr R H Ireland	3	15	0
Teria	17	3	Mr R G Monteath.....	3	15	0
Salriada	35	30	Mr J B Mandadya	3	15	0
China	3	6	Mr E Comber	3	15	0
Manakin	17	3	Officers, R A	3	15	0

Special Course starting line between the Godwit and Mark boat both moored south middle ground thence round Committee Vessel South Karanja Buoy, and north Karanja Buoy leaving thence all to port and finishing at Committee Vessel as usual 9·3 miles.

TOMTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces on course M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Tomtit	Scl.		Dr F M Gibson.....	3	30	0
Mog	do		Mr C H Byrne	3	30	0
Clutha	5	4	Mr J J Welch	3	30	0
Lapwing	5	4	Mr E O Richards ..	3	30	0

Specials Course starting line between Godwit and mark boat both moored South of middle Ground. thence round Committee vessel leaving it to Port thence round South Karanja leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel 7·6 miles.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

DESPITE the counter-attractions there was a large audience last night, which speaks volumes for the popularity of the Circus. Every item on the programme was capitally gone through. The performance by the Burmese elephant and the Bengal tiger were really admirable. The high jump and jump for life elicited loud applause from the audience, Miss Iona Cennet's finest horsemanship was much appreciated. In addition to the regular performance to-night there will be an afternoon Matinee which will be given at 4 p. m. Children will be admitted at half price.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SET BACK.

ALTHOUGH one swallow does not make a summer, even a summer of the inadequate character to which the unfortunate dwellers in these isles are accustomed, the result of the Mid-Devon election which has just been announced really does look as if the rural districts are anti-Chamberlainite. The wire-pullers on the Liberal side have been declaring privately for some weeks past that, however it might be in the towns, the villages are dead against any change in the present fiscal system, and this would certainly seem to be the case in the Ashburton division, where a Free Trader (Mr. H. T. Eve, K.C.) has been elected by a majority exceeding by over 1,200, the Liberal majority of 1885 in the days before the Home Rule split. The "Times'" special correspondent, an old Parliamentary hand, prepared us, for a Liberal victory, but he must be surprised at the enormous increase in the Liberal vote between five and six hundred since the last General Election. While the Liberals have the biggest poll on record the Conservative mustered 158 fewer than in 1900 and 418 less than in 1895. On the other hand the Chamberlainites were somewhat handicapped by having allowed their opponents to get the start of them, and in having a candidate General Sir Richard Harrison, who is more distinguished as a military campaigner than as a political fighter. I see it is suggested that such regrettable occurrences as that of last Saturday, when the Liberals broke up amidst scenes of extreme violence a Tariff Reform meeting presided over by a gentleman, very well-known in Bombay, Sir John Hext, and prevented two distinguished Colonials from speaking, helped to make the return of Mr. Eve certain. The supposition, I suppose is that the electors, or some of them, if they had been able to hear the undelivered speeches of Sir John Cockburn and Mr. Barlow Cumberland would have been converted to Chamberlainite principles and would have voted the other way. But ordinary experience shows that acts of rowdyism generally injure the party on whose behalf they are instituted. In the particular case under notice it is alleged that the wreckers were goaded to action by the presence at the meeting of a number of "bruisers" specially imported for the occasion from Exeter. Before the final storming of the platform a message was despatched to the gallant Admiral on the chair from the attacking party asking him if he was aware of the engagement of the pugilistic gentlemen. Sir John Hext with characteristic frankness said he was not. Had he been aware of the fact, he added, he would not have been in the chair. Sir Richard Harrison stood as a "whole hogger" and had as one of his principal lieutenants, Mr. Munslow who was the right-hand man of Dr. Rutherford Harris in the Dulwich fight. Moreover Mr. Chamberlain sent the General an adroitly penned letter in the hope of catching the labourers' vote. "No industry," he said, "has suffered so much from unrestricted free imports as agriculture, and none is more entitled to consideration. All classes landlords, farmers, and labourers, have alike been injured, and all should unite to secure attention to their condition. The adoption of my proposals will not add a penny to the cost of living, while it will ensure a moderate preference on corn, and especially on meat and dairy produce, which will help the farmers and the holders of allotments. If nothing is done (and I see your opponent has nothing to propose), the greatest industry of the country will continue to decline, and when the farmers have been ruined there will be no employment for the labourer." Mr. Chamberlain concluded his epistle to the Devonians by reminding them what their best friends, including Mr. Jesse Collings—"himself a Devonshire man"—who were chiefly instrumental in compelling consideration for their claims in Parliament and in securing the Allotments Act and the Compensation Act for small holders and tenants, have advised them—to take this opportunity of obtaining a reform which will make their allotments more valuable to them and be beneficial to their class as well as to the population of the towns." The Prime Minister also sent his blessing in these words:—"Warm wishes for your success in the cause of Unionism and fiscal reform. I trust you will be zealously supported by every section of the party." It cannot, therefore, be said that Sir R. Harrison was neglected and the Chamberlainites here in London do not disguise that his defeat is a set-back for the new Apostle of Protection as the ex-Colonial Secretary is styled by his opponents. They however consider themselves by reflecting that the educational process is not so near completion as some of them had imagined, in other words that it is not all over except the shouting and that more "spade work" to change the simile is required before Mr. Chamberlain can chain victory to his car.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE DUKE.

The small-minded people who allow differences of opinion on politics to interfere with social relations—a class not entirely confined to the suburbs or the provinces—must hardly know what to think of the fact that Mr. Balfour is at the present moment staying at Chatsworth as the honoured guest of the Duke of Devonshire, when according to the standard of Little Pedlington they ought not to be on nodding terms. For Sir Henry Howorth it is impossible not to feel great sympathy and to deplore the want of consideration shown to him by Mr. Balfour in consenting to accept the hospitality of a man who only, on Saturday last, was held up to public scorn by the indefatigable correspondent of the "Times" for having so basely deserted his colleague and familiar friend. In that same letter Sir Henry Howorth accuses the Duke of having behaved maliciously, of committing a mean trick and of indulging in an act of treachery all at the expense of Mr. Balfour. What must have been the feelings of Sir Henry Howorth when, on opening this paper on Tuesday morning, he read that amongst the house party invited to Chatsworth on the occasion of the visit of their Majesties was the Prime Minister and not only Mr. Balfour, but at least three "whole hoggers"! I marvel that he did not at once sit down and pen an angry remonstrance to the "Times." But, perhaps, he is beginning to see that the readers of that journal may have too much of a good thing. One of their number, sensibly writes:—"I am not a politician, but I take an interest in the career and conduct of our public men; and I venture to say that for a man in Sir Henry Howorth's position to use of the conduct of a man of the career and antecedents of the Duke of Devonshire such expression as 'fatuous and childish,' 'inconsequent and ridiculous farce,' 'mean trick,' 'poisoned weapons,' &c., is a proceeding for which the columns of 'The Times' should not be open to him." This gentleman, who has the courage to sign his name, adds:—"His (Sir H. Howorth's) opinions are not of such public interest and importance that your readers in order to ascertain them should be subjected to the annoyance of seeing such language used of one of the most typical and respected of Englishmen by one who, judged by any standard you please, is not worthy to blacken the boots of the statesman who is thus insulted." One feels after perusing the above protest very much like the lady who on hearing a male person utter a big big D in circumstances irritating to them both exclaimed with emphasis "Oh, thank you so much."

THE LIBERALS AND THEIR ALLIES.

Yesterday, an evening paper which is very favourably inclined to the Chamberlainite wing of the Conservative party, if wing is a sufficiently comprehensive term to use, caused a little bit of a flutter in political circles by announcing that the Duke of Devonshire's impending return to the Liberal party and stating that his political interests were to be amalgamated with those of Lord Rosebery. A news agency telegraphed to the Duke asking him "if the statement is correct." Presently came the following reply:—"The Duke knows nothing of the report and has no communication to make." A very discreet reply and one which shows that even in the excitement necessarily attending the events now transpiring at Chatsworth the Duke is as cautious as ever. Whether there is any truth or not in the "Pall Mall's" statement it looks as if the alliance of the two sections of the Free Trade party might become a "fait accompli" early than was originally anticipated. That there will be an alliance sooner or later seems practically certain, notwithstanding the efforts now being made to prevent a "debacle" in the Conservative party by exciting fears of Irish Home Rule. For the more prominent of the Conservative Free Traders things are being made extremely unpleasant. Lord George Hamilton has been told in explicit terms by the Central Conservative Council of Ealing that it will not support him at the next election. A similar vote of no confidence in Mr. Winston Churchill was passed by the Oldham Conservative Association last night and to-day the Wilts Conservative Association after considering a letter from Sir John Dickson-Poynder, M. P., declining to alter his views selected another gentleman, Sir Audley Neeld, to be the Conservative candidate at the next election. What the intentions of Lord G. Hamilton and Sir J. Dickson-Poynder one is not known. Mr. Winston Churchill with characteristic energy took time by the forelock and before the Oldham Executive had decided formally to drop him sent them a letter bidding them do their worst. He has taken the bold course of deciding to establish a Unionist Free Trade Association in Oldham and even hints at the possibility of a by-election at no remote date. He writes:—I have never left my constituents in much doubt about my opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's new taxation, and in future I shall neglect nothing in my power to hinder him obtaining a majority in the next Parliament. I regret profoundly the breach that has been opened in the Conservative Party through Mr. Chamberlain's campaign, and the ill-feeling which it has caused among old friends and fellow-workers. Similar situations will arise in many other constituencies. All are the result of the unrestrained ambition of a single man. He confessed himself disquieted at the levity with which party politicians embark on immense and uncalculated changes of policy at what they take to be the signal of their leaders." He adds:—"The Government of nations is not a game of football; and when vast interests involving the material comforts of millions of working people, and great truths quarried from the bedrock by the toil and sacrifices of generations are assailed, those representative and responsible persons who sit by their firesides doing nothing are failing in their duty to the public." How the former Conservative member for Oldham, Mr. J. M. Maclean must be interested in the task that Mr. Churchill has set himself. I should not be greatly surprised if before very long Mr. Maclean is not standing by the side of his young friend and helping him to hold his own. The silence of Mr. Chamberlain's successor at the Colonial Office, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, is beginning to attract attention. We never hear of him. If a Colonial Exhibition has to be opened the ceremony is performed by the Duke of Marlborough, Under-Secretary, and a telegram congratulating the promoters, comes from Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Lyttelton so far as the reports I have seen is not even mentioned. Again some Colonial grievance is mentioned in public and the important persons to whom the complaint is directed, says "Oh, I will write to the Duke of Marlborough on the subject." What a change? We can fancy what would have happened if Mr. Chamberlain had been ignored in this way during his regime in Downing-street. Some people seem to see in Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's effacement signs that he is uneasy about the course the more influential portions of the Cabinet are pursuing in regard to the fiscal question, but it may only be temperamental. All men are not born pushful, or achieve pushfulness, or have pushfulness thrust upon them Mr. Walter Long, not so very long ago, would have been regarded, I think, by compet

JAPAN'S PATIENCE.

HAS RUSSIA'S REPLY BEEN RECEIVED?

GENOA WARSHIPS IN PERIL.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Kosnische Zeitung" states that a council was held on Sunday (Jan. 3) presided over by the Czar, and attended by the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, and the Ministers of the Foreign Affairs, War and Marine. It is understood that the text of the Russian reply to the last Japanese Note was definitely decided upon at the council.

The correspondent adds that from all he can learn, he thinks that he is too optimistic in inclining to the belief that the Russian reply renders a peaceful issue of the dispute possible, and that the settlement of the crisis one way or the other now depends entirely upon Japan's answer.

A New York message says that the Associated Press publishes the following telegram from Tokio:—"There is high authority for the statement that the Russian reply to the Japanese Note is unsatisfactory to Japan, especially those features of it which relate to Korea. Russia expresses a desire for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, while Japan, if there is still a chance of peace, will continue the negotiations, but the Japanese Government are opposed to any long delay. It is becoming apparent that Japan would resent intervention on the part of any foreign Power."

Mr. Benjamin Burleigh sends a message to the "Daily Telegraph" that Russia has consented to Japan's demands so far as Korea is concerned but now makes new claims, which she desires to negotiate at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Benjamin Burleigh also says that the Japanese are quite determined. There will be no declaration of war "but Russia will not be allowed to occupy Korean ports, and certainly neither Mokpho nor Masampho, both of these being protected against seizure. Japan means business without waiting for others, convenience. If Russia feels aggrieved, a fortnight should show much as to what extent she will venture. The interest should begin at a centre nearer Seoul than Tokio within ten days, but the naval overture may retard the piece."

The "Central News" has been supplied from a trustworthy Japanese source with the following statement as an explanation of Japan's position in connection with the present Russo-Japanese relations.

The essential points on which Japan proposed to Russia to come to an agreement are as follows:—

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires.

2. Mutual recognition of the special interests of Japan in Korea and Russia in Manchuria.

3. Mutual engagement in accordance with the principle of equal facilities for the commerce of all nations; that neither Japan nor Russia shall interfere with the commercial rights acquired by the other by virtue of treaties with China and Korea respectively.

Japan, therefore, demands no concession from Russia, but merely a confirmation of the repeated and unequivocal declarations of unselfish motive in respect to Manchuria. Russia, to the surprise of Japan rejected the proposals; refusing on the one hand, to discuss the question of Manchuria, and in respect of Korea proposing the establishment of a neutral zone, extending from the northern frontier of Korea to a line between Gensan and Ping-yang. This proposal is quite unacceptable to Japan. A Russian occupation of Manchuria along the Korean frontier, while a third of Korea was neutralised, would be a fatal menace to the independance of Korea, which Japan would defend at all costs.

Japan regards the safety of the peninsula, which is the most important outpost in her line of defence, as indispensable to her own repose and security. Japan also considers that in consequence of her preponderating commercial, industrial, and other interests in Korea, the whole country should be under the special influence of Japan. Past events have demonstrated that Korea for herself cannot maintain the order and peace which are requisite for the protection of Japan's interests in the country.

As regards Manchuria, Japan claims to have important interests arising from her relations with Korea, as well as treaty rights and immunities jointly with other Powers which Japan would not afford to leave to the caprice of a third Power. Japan contends that the recent occupation of Mukden and the continued occupation of An-tung are calculated to intimidate China, and prevent her from honestly fulfilling her treaty obligations towards the United States and Japan to open three places in Manchuria to the commerce of the world.

JAPAN'S PROPOSALS MORE FAVOURABLE TO KOREA.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Korean Charge d'Affaires in London the following statement regarding the present situation in the Far East:—

"There can be no doubt that the proposals as put forward by Japan with reference to Korea are much more favourable to my country than are those which have been formulated by the Government of the Czar. Certainly Korea will never agree to the Russian suggestion that a third of the country should become a neutral zone, as this would prejudice the sovereignty and integrity of Korea which has been already guaranteed by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. At present Korea's relations both with Russia and Japan are quite friendly.

The only diplomatic question pending is one between Korea, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia regarding the opening of Wiju and Yongampho to foreign trade. This meets with Russia's opposition, and a few Russian troops have occupied Yongampho. Negotiations are still in progress between the Governments named on this question through the Legation. Lord Lansdowne is perfectly acquainted with the views of the Korean Government on this matter. I have reason to believe that these negotiations will terminate favourably, and that the opening of Wiju and Yongampho will be decided upon at an early date.

With regard to the possibility of Japanese troops being landed at Masampho my telegraphic advices from Seoul as late as two days ago do not mention such a possibility. While the Korean Government naturally would not like such a course to be taken a small country like ours would offer no armed opposition, but would have to content itself with diplomatic action. In any case we should not oppose a landing by force. When a state of war with Japan would be brought about, I can only say in conclusion that I not only hope, but also believe, that there will not be a Russo-Japanese war, for I am of opinion that a satisfactory conclusion to the present negotiations will be reached. But in any case Korea will maintain the strictest neutrality.

The interview which Mr. Balfour had with Lord Lansdowne before going down to Chatsworth, where the King is at present staying, aroused considerable interest. There is good reason to believe that His Majesty is throwing all his influence on the side of peace, and in Japanese circles it is looked upon as an important factor in the situation. It is also well known that the French Minister in this country has been for weeks in close touch with the British Foreign Office, and that many messages have passed between M. Delcasse and Lord Lansdowne through M. Cambon on the subject of the Far East. It is recognised, however, that the action even of the two Powers most directly interested after Russia and Japan must be very limited in the direction of intervention in view of the delicate nature of the question which are in dispute.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W H M Stewart B	Capt P H Dyke 127th Baloochis
Major J R C Colvin B	Lieut G D Campbell 40th Pathans
Mr H C Williams B Cov	Lieut-Col J S Abbey Bo
Mr H Kennedy 23rd Cav	Lieut E J D Money 2-4th Goorkhas
Capt H H Dowding, Essex Regt	Lieut S M Bruce 37th Lancers

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H G Fitzgerald B 1 mo furl	Major W A Thomson 31st Lancers 2 mo
Mr H J Gill B furl on private affairs communicated to leave on M C and extended 6 mo	Capt A L Bickford 55th Inf 4 weeks
Major J T Rivett-Carnac B 1 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Capt A M Doveton 12lst Grenadiers 6 weeks MC
Mr W Knox-Johnson B 9 days extraordinary leave	Capt L M R Das Supply and Transport Corps up to April 5 1904 on MC
Mr W P Kees Bo 6 mo MC	Capt R E C Hall G A I mo MC
Lieut-Col C M Fitzgerald IA 5 mo MC	Lieut R Cooper R I M 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W H Cobb B Cov	Capt A H Coke 94th Inf
Mr A F H Touimin B	Capt E Tennant 22th Dec can Horse
Mr G Macartney C I E B	Capt A L Longhurst 2-10th Goorkha Rifles
Mr H A Sharp B	Capt J L Ifrench-Mullen 13th Gvs
Mr W Knox-Johnson B	Capt W H Brown 78th Moplah Rifles
Mr A J Wadley B	Capt N G Fraser 34th Poona Horse
Lieut-Col W S Marshall 37th Dogras	Lieut G A G Fitzgerald 18th Tha ana Lancers
Lieut-Col G S Griffiths IMS	Lieut C H Mowbray 119th Mahrattas.
Major H J Roche 6th Jan Light Inf	Lieut C J G Bird 47th Sikhs
Major C G Hamilton 3rd Skinner's Horse	Lieut Simpson 113th Goorkha Rifles
Major W P Anderson 3rd Brahmans Inf	Lieut F F Hodgson
Major H Tighy 1st Coorg Rifles	Lieut A H Watts 41st Dogras
Capt R H Palin 130th Baloochis	Second Lieut J A H Britten attached 1st Royal Warwick Regt
Capt B Vaughan Arbuthnot Poona Volunteer Rifles	
Capt G Watling 10th Raj poots	

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

WITH THE VICEROY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE PIRATE COAST.

FROM Muscat our course lay to the southern shores of the Persian Gulf, where political relation even closer than with Oman have grown up during the last century between the Indian Government and the Arab chiefs of what, in remembrance of a past chapter of history, is still called the Pirate Coast. The entrance to the Gulf through the narrow Straits of Ormuz is dominated by a bold promontory thrown out from the mainland of Arabia, beyond which again the rugged island of Musandim and a cluster of smaller isolated rocks project into the sea like so many detached outworks of the grim mountain fortress whose serried battlements rise tier upon tier in their rear to a height of over 7,000ft. above the sea. To the outermost of these islets the Arabs have given the name of Selama wa Benatiha, the Daughters of Salvation, which Moore doubtless had in his mind when wrote of "Selama's sainted cape." Well may the Arab mariner returning in his weather-beaten craft from some adventurous expedition to distant seas have greeted with thank-offerings, as an omen of salvation, the first glimpse of those familiar but dangerous landmarks. For nature has carved out the jagged promontory which guards the southern approach to the Gulf in one of her sternest and most forbidding moods. Rising sheer out of the deep azure of tropical waters into the yet deeper azure of a tropical firmament, perpendicular cliffs turn at their base, by the relentless action of the waves, scarched on every face by the down beating rays of a veritical sun, and withered by the blast of hot winds from Persian and Arabian deserts, tower up in fantastic variety of shape and colour, unmatch perhaps, on the face of the whole earth, as a picture of utter solitude and desolation. Such one might imagine but for the ever living waters of the sea, the mountain scenery of a lifeless planet like the moon. Even the prominent tons of colour, a cold ashen grey, blackened in places as if charred by the action of fire and again streaked here and there with a blaze of orange and purple, where the lime stone formation gives place to ironstone and conglomerate, heightens the impression as of a world from which all life has long since departed. Seldom is even the beat of a sea bird's wing seen to disturb the awful stillness of these strangely majestic solitudes. So deathlike was the scene that one almost resented the discovery that it was not after all absolutely destitute of life nor had remained altogether inviolate from the ubiquitous intrusion of man. For presently the white sails of tiny native dhows hoped to carry the eye or to some secluded cove where a few Arab huts could be descried huddled together on a bit of foreshore built up between the cliffs and the sea by the gardual disintegration of the mountain wall behind. One wondered how the struggle for life could be maintained under such conditions. Yet, to judge by the occupants of a couple of boats which came alongside the Hardinge, the survival of the fittest has vindicated itself here as elsewhere; for they were unquestionably a hardy, well-built, sun-tanned set of men, cheery and garrulous to boot—ready both to ask and to answer questions, and anxious, above all, to improve the unique occasion by disposing of their haul of fish at a handsome profit. They claimed to be Kowasim Arabs and were apparently dependent upon the sea alone for their precarious livelihood. One of them was given a lump of ice, and their amazement and mingled fright and amusement no words can describe as they passed from hand to hand this utterly bewildering thing of which the cold touch thrilled them with an uncanny sensation altogether beyond their range both of experience and of imagination. Nor are a few Arab huts and dhows,

THE SOLE TRACE OF HUMAN ACTIVITY,

to be found on these inhospitable shores. A few miles round Cape Musandim to the north some strange convulsion of nature has rent a deep fissure into the heart of this great mountain stronghold. Near the head of Elphinstone's Inlet, were the flying buttresses of Gebel Sibi and Gebel Shem enclose the deep and apparently land-locked waters of the fiord in an amphitheatre of frowning cliffs piled up to a height of over 3,000ft. sheer, the Indian Government established a telegraph station some 40 years ago, when the first cable laid up the Persian Gulf was for a time carried across the promontory. The station at Maliab has long since been abandoned, partly because of the intolerable heat, and partly because a more suitable connexion was established on the opposite shore at Jask. As we had plenty of time in hand, the Hardinge steamed some distance up the fiord in order to enable the Viceroy to see the remains of the old cable station and we then had an opportunity of visiting a bit of Norway in the tropics which for stern and mysterious grandeur vies with anything I have seen in Norway itself. Indeed, as the shades of evening descended upon the mountain sides when we steamed out of the fiord, and the soft folds of a purple twilight covered their nakedness, it was but an easy flight of fancy, assisted by the chill breath of a sudden Shimal, or north wind to imagine oneself transported for the nonce out of the Persian Gulf to the storm-swept mountains of the Hardanger or the Nord-fiord. Beyond Musandim promonotory the mountains recede into the interior and the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, as far as the delta of the Shatel Arab, presents

AN ALMOST UNBROKEN STRETCH OF LOW-LYING DESERT

with here and there a fringe of palm trees, to indicate the presence of fresh water and the habitations of men. The whole of this coast, together with the neighbouring islands, is tenanted by Arab tribes whom the vicissitudes of tribal warfare have from time to time driven forth from the highland plateaus of Arabia. Little is known of their early history. Some of them claim to have come from Nejd, and they all appear to have brought with them inherited propensities to a life of predatory lawlessness. The unsettled habits of the desert were doubtless merely transferred to the new element with which their migrations had brought them into contact. They were perhaps originally outcasts, and the blue-blooded Beduin of the desert such as the Aneiseh, still describe them contemptuously as "fish eaters," the very same name, by the way, which has already been applied in Ptolemy's map to the inhabitants of the Pirate Coast—the land of the Ichthyophagi. But towards the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th century, though they were perpetually involved in sanguinary feuds amongst themselves, they formed as against the outside world a formidable maritime confederacy whose flotillas scoured the seas in search of booty, not unlike the Vikings in the neighbouring waters of the Gulf and of the Indian Ocean but away to the east coast of Africa. Chief amongst these tribes were the El Kowasim, the Baniyas, and various clans of the Abu Ali, whose strongholds lined the strip of coast which, facing north, after Cape Musandim has been passed, forms, as it were, the backbone of the Persian Gulf. Wahabism, which swept them irresistibly into its fold, merely stimulated and co-ordinated their forces to fresh exploits of piracy. They became not merely a terror to peaceful merchantmen even ships of war were not safe from their attacks. How formidable a power they constituted can best be measured by the number and magnitude of the expeditions which the Indian Government was compelled to fit out against them before they were finally cowed into submission. The first expedition was despatched in 1805 to co-operate with the Sultan of Muscat, whose territories were perpetually hurried and whose very capital was threatened by the Kowasim pirates, and the latter, having been severely worsted in one or two encounters, were fain to sign an undertaking binding them to respect, on pain of a heavy fine, the flag and the property of the East India Company and its subjects. But no sooner was the expedition under sail again for Bombay than the Arabs proceeded to break every engagement to which they had just pledged themselves. Their audacity increased with impunity. In 1807 and in 1808 the Lion and the Nereid, both British ships of war, were in turn attacked, and though these attacks failed, the Minerva, another of the King's ships, was waylaid in 1809 by a pirate 55 sail, with 5,000 men, who ultimately succeeded in boarding her after two days fighting, and then put the whole of her crew to the sword. The only reply of the Kowasim chief to the British demand for satisfaction was that the East India Company should pay him an annual tribute as the price of immunity from attack. In the face of such provocation the Indian Government had no option, but

TO EQUIP ANOTHER EXPEDITION

which this time comprised, besides two frigates two sloops, and two brigs, a land force of 1,000 men under Colonel Sir L. Smith. Ras-el-Khaima and Linga on the Pirate Coast, and Shinas, on the Batna coast outside the Gulf, were bombarded and 50 pirate ships destroyed. But even this punishment produced no lasting effect upon the tribes. Their depredations brought the commerce of the Gulf to a standstill and they infested the coast of the Indian Ocean even down to Sind and the Run of Cutch. The Indian Government at length determined to follow up by sea from the south the blow which the Egyptian forces under Ibrahim Pasha had first dealt by land from the north to the Wahabi power. At the end of 18 9 a third expedition was sent from Bombay, carrying this time a land force of 3,500 men under Sir W. Keir-Grant. Ras-el-Khaima was once more captured, but only after severe resistance, and a garrison of 1,200 sepoys was left behind to hold it. Sharjah, Sharga, Imam, Ummel-Kawain, Debay, Abu Dhabi, in turn surrendered, and the chiefs tendered their submission in a series of preliminary treaties by which they yielded up their forts, armed ships, and munitions of war, and restored all the prisoners whom they had captured in their former raids. These preliminary treaties were followed by a general treaty, of which the first article declared that "there shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs who are parties to this contract for ever." The rest of the treaty elaborated the new code of ethics to which the "pacificated" Arabs thus pledged themselves and prescribed the flag which they were hence forth to use in faith thereof, and which indeed, they still use. Yet a fourth expedition, of nearly 3,000 men, again under the command of Sir L. Smith, had to be sent in the following year to the coast of Oman, where one of the worst pirates' nests still required to be extirpated, for a British force despatch against Sur had been surprised and cut to pieces with a loss of seven officers and over 300 men. But the pacification of the Pirate Coast may be said to date from the General Treaty of 1820. Henceforward every fresh treaty with the chiefs merely

MARKED A FURTHER STAGE

in the peaceful evolution of the tribes. The treaty of 1820 had put an end to the kidnapping of slaves but it was not until 1838 39 that further treaties were concluded declaring the traffic in slaves to be altogether unlawful. In 1847 this declaration was extended to the exportation of slaves from the African coast. The treaty of 182 did not limit the right of the chiefs to carry on war against each other by sea so long as "hostilities were formally proclaimed. But in 1853 the chiefs were induced to bind themselves by a maritime truce to refrain for a certain period from all hostilities at sea on condition that the British Government did not interfere with their operations on land. This truce—the contracting parties to which have ever since been known as the Trucial Chiefs—was regularly renewed and prolonged until it made room in 1853 for a Treaty of Perpetual Peace, which provided that there should be a permanent cessation of hostilities at sea between the tribes, represented by the signatory parties; that in the event of any act of aggression by sea being committed in violation of the compact the injured tribe should refrain from reprisals, and refer the matter to the British authorities in the Persian Gulf; and finally, that the British Government should ensure at all times the proper observance of the treaty and in general watch over the peace of the Gulf. Since the breaches of the maritime peace have been of rare occurrence, and whenever committed have been promptly chastised by the protecting Power, whose exclusive authority was formally recognized in 1892 by an undertaking binding the Trucial States not to enter into any agreement or correspondence with any other Power, nor to admit the agent of any other Government, nor to part any portion of its territories save to Great Britain.

It was the chiefs of these once truculent tribes, whom a steady and consistent policy of firmness and mercy, combined with unfailing justice, has gradually weaned from lawlessness who were gathered together at Sharga, the chief port of the Pirate Coast, to do homage to the representative of the far-off Power whose strong hand is slowly transforming all their conditions and even conceptions of existence. Not that the old Adam is dead in them yet, for they still lead to some extent a dual life—a life of well-ordered toil and peaceful industry on the high seas, and, at the same time, one of not infrequent strife and bloodshed on land. Nevertheless, even in their own family and inter-tribal relations, which formerly were an almost continuous record of deeds of treachery and violence, the old traditions are gradually wearing out. Sheikh Zaid bin Khalifa, of the Baniyas tribe, who was present with his eight sons at the Viceregal Durbar, has been the Chief of Abu Dhabi for nearly 50 years. Could he in the old days have even hoped to escape for half-a-century the fate of all his predecessors, every one of whom, since Zhiabein-Isa became the first paramount chief in the second half of the 18th century, in turn rose and fell by violence? The story of the Abu Dhabi chiefship can be told very briefly, and it is worth telling as an illustration of a past chapter of Gulf history. Zhiabein-Isa who found the paramount chiefship by putting to death his uncle Zaid bin Muhammed, was murdered in 1793 by a cousin, his son, Shahbut, contrived, it is true, not only to succeed him but to rule for over 20 years, but he was deposed in 1816 by his own son Muhammad, who was himself ousted in 18 8 by a younger brother, who was in turn murdered in 1833 by two other brothers. Of these two, Khalifa, who had secured the chiefship was murdered in 1845 by a nephew, Seyfil bin Tahnoon, who was killed about 1855 in open fight by his cousin, the present chief. The annals of the Kowasim tribe represented by Sheikh Saggar bin Khalil, chief of Sharga and Ras-el-Khaima, have been scarcely less bloodstained, and, in fact, of the five Trucial Chiefs who attended the Durbar only the Chief of Debay, Sheikh Makhtum-bin-Aashar of the Al-bu Falasa, succeeded peaceably to his chiefship. In some respects

THE GATHERING AT SHARGA

was the most original of the ceremonial episodes of our cruise. On the quarter-deck of the mighty modern man-of-war, under the muzzles of her formidable guns, were assembled the linsal descendants of the audacious pirates who less than 100 years ago had tried conclusions, not always unsuccessfully, in hand-to-hand fight with the ships of the British Navy, and for 20 years has braved the maritime power of Great Britain in their puny strongholds. In outward appearance they probably differed little from their forefathers. We did not, perhaps, see them at their best, for, since the high seas no longer afford a field for their prowess, the chiefs themselves seldom go down to the sea in ships, and a heavy swell from the north-west whilst they had been waiting afloat for the Viceroy's arrival had played sad havoc with most of them. Still, they braced themselves up for the occasion, and their keen dark eyes, their strongly-marked Semitic features, only here and there modified by a perceptible strain of Arab blood, their flowing beards, the easy grace with which they draped themselves in their bundles of camel's hair cloth, their impressive demeanour and imperturbable assurance amidst such novel surroundings marked them out as the sons of a stubborn and freedom-loving race; reared for generations to rove at will over nature's great open spaces, the desert and the sea; forgetful of the past and heedless of the future;

Too proud to dig, too careless to be poor,
Taking the gifts of God in thanklessness,
Not rendering aught, nor supplicating more,
Nor arguing with Him if He hide his face.

Opposite to them, the representative of the Power in whom for the first time they have found and acknowledged the dispenser of a higher and more potent law than that of their own fierce instincts stood surrounded with enough of pomp and circumstance to impress upon both the mind and eye of these untutored children of the wilderness the solemnity of the occasion absolutely unprecedented within their experience, and told them in simple but impressive words the plain story of the tutelary relations which has grown up between the British Government and them maturing from strife into peace, and from stern coercion into paternal protection.

After the Viceroy's speech had been translated to them, each of the chiefs was in turn called forward and made his salaam, thus formally renewing in the presence of the King-Emperor's representative the unique compact under which they have exchanged the pursuit of plunder and the excitement of rapine and bloodshed for the peaceful avocations of pearl diving and maritime commerce. How complete in this respect is the transformation already effected under the influence of the pax Britannica may be gathered from the curious fact that in consequence of the vexatious regulations introduced by the Belgian Customs administration on the opposite Persian coast, trade is now actually beginning to migrate from the Persian ports across to Sharga, Ras-el-Khaima, Debay, and other small ports on the Arab coast whose very name was three or four generations ago a terror to all peaceful men chants.

FROCKS AND FURBELOWS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay thought itself superior to its frocks. It thought it was to be spared to cultivate a soul above frills. But, alas, we never know what is reserved for us, "Modern Society" devotes a column to us of this kind of thing:—

An old Correspondent who now signs herself pathetically "An Exile," writes from India under date of December 19th:—Bombay was quite at its best last Saturday, and to anyone who had not already been disillusioned and disheartened by the sticky steaminess of the hot weather season and the depressing miseries of the monsoon, the great city might well have seemed quite a desirable place of residence. Its picturesqueness is always beyond question, and the Mahaluxmi racecourse is one of the prettiest spots of its many which have won for it the title of Beautiful Bombay. Prosperous Parsees, with their quaint and shining black headgear; native Princlings, whose taste alike in turbans and in ties leads to some almost blinding colour effects; weird-looking Arab horsedealers, whose softly-coloured head draperies are interwoven with thick strands and loops of what is to all appearance horse-hair and rope,—all these and many more add to the effectiveness of a decidedly fascinating picture, and, to the newcomer, at any rate, distract attention for a time from the more accustomed sight of fashionable frocks, especially as—to be quite candid—the fashion of most of the said frocks is not of the most striking or recent. For the Anglo-Indian dame of average means, being restricted by the somewhat limited talents of the durzi (native tailor) and dhobi (washerwoman), and the unlimited destructiveness of the monsoon, is, for the most part, content to wear simply-made gowns of flowered muslin, trimmed in almost every case with lace-bordered frills, and finished off with variously-coloured sashes, while a practically universal penchant is shown for picturesque hats of rustic straw wreathed round with flowers.

"Anyone, therefore, who departs from this almost regulation garb may be sure of creating something of a sensation. And so it was that, at the first extra meeting of the season, last Saturday, a very pretty woman (whose complexion gave pleasant proof that she was a newcomer in India) was the observed of all observers by reason of her graceful gown of pearl-grey crape-de-chine, where white encircling bands of grey ceru guipure edged with grey silver fringe formed a most effective skirt trimming, a pelerine to match adorning the bodice. Just a faint flush of pink came from beneath the soft laces of the yoke, and pink roses nestled under the brim of the 1830 bonnet (a becomingly modified version of this old-time headgear, please note), while a softly frilled pink chiffon sunshade completed the dainsily-delicate colour scheme.

"Mrs. Louis Russell had chosen a dark-blue foulard silk spotted with white and arranged with appliques of lace, her toque being of pink and white roses and soft frills of white chiffon dotted with black velvet baby ribbon. Miss Russell had a bolero and skirt of white voile whose many tucks were divided by narrow strappings of satin, while her black picture hat was tied with long strings of black tulle, and had just a few pink roses nestling against the brim at one side this pretty touch of colour being repeated in the silken sunshade.

"For the rest it was a case of muslins, muslins all the way. And of these quite the most striking was a Parisian creation worn by Lady Jenkins, the narrow white stripes of the white mousseline being crossed by other stripes fashioned of tiny closely-clustering pink roses—this for the bodice and the upper part of the trailing skirt; while rose-pink mousseline in exactly the same design fashioned in conjunction with beautiful broderie Anglaise, the sloping pelerine and the deep skirt flounces. Her hat was of white crinoline with many encircling rows of brown velvet baby ribbon, the wide brim bent about in most fantastic fashion and shaded by sweeping ostrich feathers in white and brown.

"Lady Wilcox (we presume Lady Willcocks is meant) has also chosen a white and rosepatterned mousseline. But in this case the narrow stripes, being of satin were more in evidence, and the roses took the form of countless little festoons an Empire wreaths. Some filmy lace was combined with the lovely fabric and Lady Wilcox (Willcocks?) wore a fascinating toque of roses bordered with tiny flower-like rosettes of softly-shaded satin in rosate colourings.

"Miss Gray, who is the acknowledged beauty of Bombay, was in pale-blue and white muslin sashed with white silk, and worn with a wide trimmed hat of Tuscan straw wreathed with blush roses and caught down at the back with a big bow of softest-blue satin. Mrs. Grey, who is also a very handsome woman, was gowned in mauve and white muslin, her toque being all of shaded violets and fresh green leaves.

"A deliciously cool-looking dress of green and white muslin made Mrs. Tulloh distinctive, a novel scheme of tucks and lace insertions trimming the frilled skirt and the short bolero, which opened over a soft blouse of lace held in at the waist by a long-ended sash of deeper green. Trails of white wisteria clustered on the Tuscan straw hat, which made a becoming framework for a pretty face.

"Miss Forbes looked as fresh as a rose herself in a blouse of white muslin sprayed over with pink roses, its fulness fastening over at the left side beneath a deep yoke of lace, while a waistband of shaded pink silk wedded it to a skirt of rosily-pink linen. Her hat was the most fascinating affair of pink crinoline bearing a burden of many full-blown roses and one wide bow of soft pink satin. Her sister was gowned in white spotted muslin and a "baby" hat of white-embroidered muslin over pink silk, a rosette of the rosy silk catching in the full frill at the back. Indeed, pink and white were the most favoured colourings of the day, and in quite a dozen other instances rose-patterned muslins and rose-trimmed hats played a decorative part.

"And even if these muslin dresses were not very distinct in style they made a delightful picture when their wearers were grouped round the little tea tables set out under shady trees by the club tents; indeed, here they seemed more in keeping with the scene than any more elaborate or substantial creations."

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

HOME.

A Colonial Products Exhibition was opened on the 5th at Liverpool.

A fatal explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the 5th in Cornwall.

A New Year's Gift of £1,200 has been made to the Bishop of London's Fund.

Bequests.—Mr. J. J. Gurney, of Newcastle, left to religious and charitable institutions over £20,000.—We also publish details of Prince Soltykoff's will.

Cotton Trade.—A scheme for dealing with gambling in cotton is being considered by the master cotton spinners.

Election News.—A bye-election was held yesterday in the Ashburton Division of Devonshire. Three-cornered contests are possible in Gateshead, where Lord Morpeth is the Unionist candidate, and in Norwich.—Mr. A. G. Steel, K.C., the cricketer will probably be the Conservative candidate for the Leigh Division of Lancashire at the next election.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to an invitation from the Premier of Australia, says that until a mandate is given him any lengthened absence from home is impossible, but he hopes at no distant date to be able to accept the invitation. In a letter to the Agent-General for New South Wales, Mr. Chamberlain says that if any Colony wishes to remain outside the preferential arrangement it can, of course, do so. If his proposal does not tend to unite the Empire, he had better be beaten.—Mr. Chamberlain says he has no objection to the "dumping" of alien capital, and he thinks the immigration "of aliens should be regulated in the American way.—Mr. Chamberlain will open the proceedings of the Tariff Commission on January 15. Lord Rosebery spoke on this subject in Edinburgh on the 5th.

Ireland.—Vice-Chancellor Chatterton has resigned. —Lord Dunraven suggests the establishment within the University of Dublin of two additional colleges—the Queen's College, Belfast, and a King's College to be established at Dublin.—Our Dublin Correspondent referring to the announcement that Mr. Winston Churchill is to address the Dublin Institute of Bankers on the fiscal problem, complains of the neglect of Ireland by the advocates of protection.

Land and Property Sales in 1903.—According to the "Estates Gazette," the total amount of the sales at the London Auction Mart in 1903 was £5,767,007, an increase of £218,530 over the previous year.

Mr. Chamberlain presided on the 5th at a lecture in Birmingham by Sir Oliver Lodge on "Radium."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, president of the London Positivist Society, delivered his annual address on New Year's Day.

Naval and Military.—We publish a review of British Naval progress in 1903.—The cruiser Diamond was launched on the 6th at Birkenhead.—The Army Rifle Association held its annual meeting on the 6th. —A shooting match between schools of the Empire has resulted in a victory for the Brisbane Grammar School.

Railway signalling by compressed air.—The Great Central Railway Company has decided to follow the example of the London and South-Western, and to signal its main lines by the low-pressure pneumatic system combined with electric track circuit.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular to the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom inviting their co-operation in the matter of improved statistics of the foreign trade of the country.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.—At a meeting of the trustees on the 6th, Mr. Sidney Lee explained the arrangements proposed in connexion with the tercentenary festival by Mr. Carnegie.

The Conference of the National Federation of Head Teachers was opened at Sheffield on Tuesday. Mr. T. Thorpe Leicester presided, and delivered his inaugural address. On Wednesday, the questions discussed included educational conditions in America and the Far East, and various matters relating to pupil-teachers.

The King and Queen are visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

The Licensing Question.—At a meeting of the Birmingham Justices, on Wednesday, Mr. A. M. Chance was elected vice-chairman by 40 votes against 20 for Mr. Arthur Chamberlain whose action on the licensing question had aroused opposition to his re-election.

Weather.—A thaw set in on Saturday morning and put an end to all prospects of skating in the London district.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The English cricketers won the second test match on Tuesday, at Melbourne, by 185 runs.

Canada.—Bradstreet's review states that 1903 was the most successful year in the commercial history of the Dominion.

Crown Colonies.—Two articles on the development of the Crown Colonies have appeared in the "Times" and are the subject of a leading article which we reproduce.

Northern Nigeria.—The report that Captain O'Riordan and Mr. Amyatt-Burney, District Superintendent of Police, had been killed in the Bassa province by the Okpoto tribe has been confirmed.

Somaliland.—General Egerton has arrived at Eil Dab.—The Mullah is near Hensoga, while his main force is in the vicinity of Jidballi. The Abyssinians are making progress in the neighbourhood of Gerlogubby.

The Transvaal.—A draft ordinance to regulate the intro luction of unskilled non-European labourers has been published.—In the burgher land settlements south of Heidelberg the farmers are practically unanimous in favour of Chinese labour for the mines.

THE UNITED STATES.

Panama.—President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, denies that he or his Administration inspired, or had any part in, the Panama revolution.

Railway Accident.—Nineteen persons have been killed by a collision in Kansas.

The Chicago Fire.—The number of lives lost in this fire was 587. It seems that the disaster occurred because the city ordinances were not obeyed; and numerous arrests have been made. Messages of condolence from the King and Queen and other eminent personages have been acknowledged by the American Government.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—A treaty with the United States has been signed.

Austria-Hungary.—A revolt has occurred among the soldiers of the garrisons of Trebinje and Bilek.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent, reviewing the past year in China, says there has been no indication of a desire for reform but there is general tranquility and trade has improved.

France.—The late Baron Arthur de Rothschild bequeathed his paintings and ancient rings to the State.—The Socialist Federation of the Department of the Seine has voted to exclude M. Millerand from the Socialist party.

Germany.—The Royal Opera House in Berlin is to be closed until certain precautions against fire have been taken.—The natives at Peterhaven, German New Guinea, have murdered two Europeans, two Chinese, and ten friendly natives. A punitive expedition has killed 25 natives.

Italy.—A treaty of arbitration with Great Britain has been drawn up.

Portugal.—Parliament was opened on the 2nd.

Russia.—The Tsar has issued an order practically depriving Finland of all remnants of municipal and communal self-government.—Two of the lawyers who took part in the Kishineff trial are said to have been banished from St Petersburg to the interior of the Empire.

The Far East.—Our Tokio Correspondent says the situation is extremely critical.—Admiral Alexeieff has received instructions as to the reply to be given to the Japanese Note; and it is stated that the reply will not be a simple "yes" or "no," but will take the form of reasoned proposals. From a Russian source it is reported that the Tsar has held a council at which a plan was agreed on that may if is hoped avoid war. Russia is to guarantee the integrity of China on all areas safeguarding that her protectorate over Manchuria is recognized, and Japan is to be allowed a free hand in Korea. A Tokio telegram, however, says that Russia's reply has not yet been received, and there is a strong tendency to doubt reports as to its alleged conciliatory character, and in St. Petersburg the predominating opinion is that Russia will make no fresh concession.—From Seoul it is reported that the Russian Minister is doing his utmost to induce the Korean Government to grant to Russia a lease of Ma-san-po as a naval station. American marines have arrived to guard the Legation.—The Chinese Viceroy is showing unusual activity in military preparations. The Chinese cruisers at Shanghai are preparing for active service.—Our New York Correspondent says that American opinion remains inflexibly against Russia. The Tribune declares that there is nothing all over the world but distrust of Russia and sympathy with Japan.—Over 400 Canadians have volunteered for service in the Japanese army and navy.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that owing to conflicts between Japanese and Korean, the 2nd Rifle Regiment has been despatched to Korea to protect Russian interests; and a Chifu telegram says that 8,000 Japanese are reported ready to land at Ma-san-po.—The Russians are again sending patrols from Mukden across Liau River.—A French diplomatist affirms that France would only be called upon to take action if a European Power were to declare war on Russia.—The Paris Debats professes to give the gist of the original proposals of Japan to Russia, and of Russia's reply.—Owing to the demand for coal for the Far East freights have risen at Cardiff. In London, a large number of war risk insurances have been put forward, but underwriters are generally holding off.—A party of ten British officers and 120 seamen have left England to assist in the navigation from Genoa to Japan of the two cruisers purchased from Argentina.

Turkey.—Turkey having asked Italy to appoint a general to command the gendarmerie in Macedonia General de Giorgis has been selected.—Our Sofia Correspondent reports cases of the ill-treatment of Bulgarian prisoners and refugees by the Turks. It is said that an immediate amnesty is to be granted to the Bulgarian prisoners in Macedonia and Asia Minor; but it is also reported that Bulgaria has sent a Note to the Porte protesting against the treatment of Bulgarian subjects.

Uruguay.—Our Montevideo Corrrespondent says that the Government, on a trivial pretext, has suddenly placed the country on a war footing. The Government announces the appearance of revolutionary groups in two departments, and there are rumours of fighting.

Obituary.—Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, the last surviving niece of Napoleon I.; Mr. W. P. Coyne, Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Irish Board of Agriculture; Lord Haldon; General Longtrest, of the Confederate army; Major-General T. B. E. Tennant; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cree; Major A. R. Stuart; and Major A. C. Worlledge.—"Times."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impur

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

HIDDEN MINES.

THE extremely delicate position of relations between Russia and Japan bring to mind instances in which prolonged negotiations have been in the end attended by inevitable war. General Miles has told us the true history of the protracted negotiations between the United States and Spain. War was meant all along by the States, but when the Maine went down all their store of powder was dissipated. The arts of peace were strained to their utmost limits until sufficient ammunition had been prepared to fling defiance in the face of Spain. Not less suddenly came the final shift of positions in the Franco-German negotiations. Ollivier went to bed one night happy in the belief that the whole difficulty had been settled and peace assured. When he arose next morning the Continent was ablaze. The King had refused to see the French Ambassador, and war was in every man's mouth. We approach nearer to war, without knowing it at the time, than is ever generally appreciated. A notable instance was the one in which Lord Cowley saved us. A fiery despatch which he had to present from Malmesbury to Walewski he knew to be just the spark necessary to start a conflagration. He went to Walewski quietly, and in secrecy discussed the despatch with him. "You may give me that despatch officially, but if you do I shall send you your passports to-morrow," was Walewski's comment. Cowley sent back the firebrand, got it relieved of something of its fierceness, and all went smoothly in the end.

THE COST OF CRISES.

These excitements are not without cost. President Cleveland's flamboyant despatches over the Venezuelan business resulted in a loss to this country of three millions sterling. According to Mr. Chauncey Depew, America paid still more heavily, where he estimated the message caused a depreciation amounting to £200,000,000. The Fashoda stupidity ran away with a million a day while the crisis lasted. France suffered still more, and paid as dearly, no doubt, over the panic which seemed to spell war between herself and Germany over the Schnaebele affair. The most costly of English panics of recent times was that preceding the Crimean War. The panic, it is said, having cost even more than the war itself. Eighty millions went over a fall in the Funds; railways depreciated by sixty millions; while diminished prosperity and the reduced value of manufactures brought the total loss to a clear two hundred millions sterling.

HELL ON EARTH.

The appalling scenes enacted during the fire at the Chicago theatre last week recall, as to some of its features, the horrifying holocaust at the Campania at Santiago de Chile, in the corresponding month of forty years ago. There, as in all these great disasters the simplest thing caused the mischief—a floating drapery at the alter wafted into the flame of a small lamp. It was never known how many perished; history puts the matter at upwards of sixteen hundred; the inscription in the Santiago cemetery gives 2,000. All means of egress were blocked, as happened at Chicago, by the press of bodies upon the doorways. The most extraordinary sights were witnessed in the rescuing of such as were redeemed from the fire. Mounted men at the main doors flung their lassoes in the crowded doorways, caught such as they could and jerked them into the street. It is only six years ago that the falling of a lighted taper in a cathedral caused a panic in which nine lives were lost. From such small causes dire disaster springs.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

These catastrophes call forth that innate heroism which, to a greater or lesser degree, is in us all. Where presence of mind ends and heroism begins is not always obvious. It is an admixture of both, perhaps, which saved the new Gaiety Theatre, where fire broke out before ever it was opened to the public. Rehearsal was in full swing at the time. One can never hear of brave deeds in these tragic crises without there recurring to mind an amazing story of presence of mind mingled with the most blackguardly cowardice. Two men, one a then Dean of Christ Church, went for a sail in a small boat. In a squall the boat lurched, and the layman was thrown into the water. Twice he sank and twice rose to the surface on both occasions placing his hands on the side of the boat, and trying to climb in. The Dean, who used to tell the story himself, was wont to say: "There was great apprehension lest he should upset the boat. Providentially I had my umbrella with me. I had the presence of mind to strike him two or three hard blows over the knuckles. He let go his hold and sank. The boat righted itself and we were saved."

TABLOID EGGS.

One does not remember having read anything in the home papers of the newest tabloid triumph, the "condensed egg." According to a Consular report they are being largely exported to South Africa, and are meeting with a ready sale. Fresh eggs are from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per dozen in Johannesburg, so the tabloid is welcomed. It is prepared by depriving the ordinary fresh egg of its superfluous water and by adding sugar. The mixture is then enclosed in tightly sealed canisters, fifteen eggs to the pound, one pound to serveral times that quantity to the canister. When unsealed the compound, with a little added water, is whisked rapidly, and cannot, so the official report says, be told from the fresh egg.

WORD-WEAVING.

With the advent of a new year, in which, as in the day of Omar Khayyam, "the thoughtful soul to solitude retires," one of the subjects which is sure to engage the attention of the man with a mission is the quest of a verb adequately to express electric and other new forms of progression. It happens regularly. Last year it ran a full course; it did the year before, if memory correctly serve. We want popular verbs for several operations introduced by modern science. The "X"-rays, the Finsen treatment for lupus, the operation of radium for cancer, and what not—what are the words for these? A man is guillotined or hanged, his leg is amputated, he is trepanned; what is he when he is rayed, Finsened, radiumed? We still want a wireless word. Marconigram, which was suggested, seems to have died a natural death. What is the synonym for telephone when one speaks over the instrument to which a phonograph is attached? And have we finally agreed that motor is the verb for travel by automobile?

MANY INVENTIONS.

The Earl of Albemarle raised the point and started a discussion which ran for weeks, fourteen years ago. We urgently require for immediate use this golden term to express progression by electric power he said. Among the profered verbs were to mote to vril, to electrize, to volt, to bille, to leet, to electrimote, to edison (with a small e), to electrofer and to propelect. There were some worse than even bille, but sufficient is here to stimulate the creative faculty of the philologist. In the end Lord Bury, as the Earl of Albemarle then was, wrote saying that to mote was the verb decided upon. But vain is the arbitrament of even so distinguished man as himself. To motor did not become adopted at the time. It is only within the last few years that it has been generally determined upon. The Earl of Albemarle certainly should go down to posterity as having to added the word to our language, but he would be the first admit, no doubt that the expression had died and been resurrected between his suiting his seal of approval upon it and its general adoption.

LEGISLATIVE MADNESS.

The strictures passed upon certain Acts of Parliament by a metropolitan magistrate recently were doubtless well deserved. The manner in which some of the measures in the Statute Book have been drafted suggest that the Mother of Parliaments has reached her second childhood. There is nothing funnier in the trial scene in "Alice in Wonderland" than actually occurred over the passage of a Bill for the rebuilding of Chelwsford Gaol. It was decreed that the prisoners should be confined to the old gaol while the new one was a building. The new one, however, was to be constructed from the materials of the old one! The Bill passed in that form. Recent experience has shown that the Speech from the Throne must be prepared for the King to lay before the nation is not couched in that immaculate English which the King himself employs. It is not surprising therefore to learn that an earlier race of Bill makers placed William IV in danger of sharing imprisonment with the felons of his kingdom. A statute enacted the punishment of fourteen years transportation for a particular offence and added, Upon conviction one half thereof shall go to the King and one half to the informer."

A MIRACULOUS BEAST.

The account which appears in the papers of the fight between a whale and what appears to have been neither whale nor shark exactly, brings to mind a story, which is apposite, perhaps, in view of recent theological discussions. A Scottish minister, taking the miracles for the subject of his sermon, either took exception to the translation of the word whale, or preferred to display his erudition upon the subject. Be that as it may, he described the structure of fish, after fish, all with a view to proving that its structure made the assimilation of Jonah impossible. Then it couldna been the shairk, he went on. The teeth of the shairk would ha' destroyed——" Here an old lady in the congregation broke in with Ech, meenister, wasna tht beast a whail The pastor gazed at her one moment in speechlessness then he hundered, A whale a whale! ye bletherin auld deevil, what do you abot it! What d'ye mead by takin' the word of God oot of my mooth!"

GOLDEN RESIDUES.

The theory that London is built upon a gold-mine in the form of radium elements is capable of extension. Every residual product has its value to-day. There is absolutely no waste in nature, and very little in modern chemistry. Street offal and washing of coal-gas reappear in the lady's smelling-bottle, or are used by her to flavour her blancmanges. The old iron and nails from horses' hoofs become the best of metal for rifles and fowling-pieces; what were once waste products of chemical works are now golden assets to the manufacturer. The poisonous fumes from the smelting works are bottled, to give off valuable sulphuric acid, arsenic, zinc vapours, and so forth; the soap suds from the laundry, the clippings from the tinker's barrow, the dregs from a wine bottle, old iron and tin vessels, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of everyday appliance, every one of these is used and re-used, precisely as Nature re-uses her materials.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in the north and a slight rise in the south. The barometer remains below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 8° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Allahabad, while the minimum is 8° to 8° in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. The maximum varied from 92° at Mangalore Ratnagiri and Surat to 62° at Lahore, and the minimum from 89° at Jacobabad to 75° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure still exists over Gujarat and Kathiawar and the weather there is more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd., separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded.

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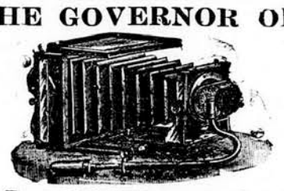
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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ARE THE
BEST WRIST WATCHES.
PRICE IN.

	Rs. a
Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 30 and	35 8
Sterling Silver Case, Rs. 40 and ...	48 0
Silver, Niello Enamelled	52 0
14-ct Gold Case	73 8
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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

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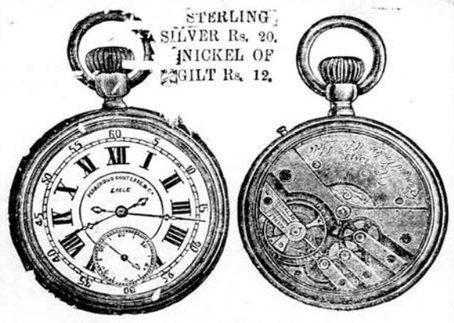
STERLING SILVER Rs. 20, NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

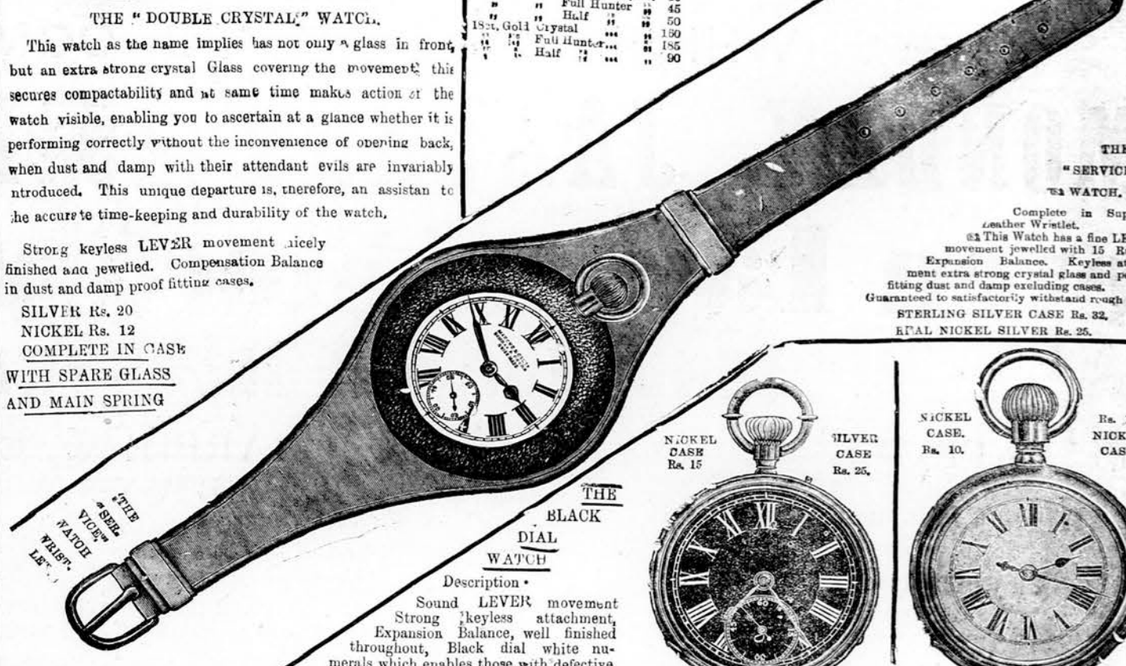


THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING



THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description.

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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FROM Rs. 40.

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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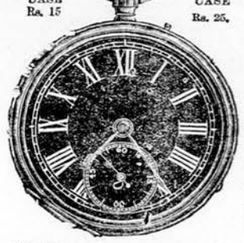

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

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Sound plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"I as a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—"I have found it very efficacious. J. ... Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, World, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Stand ard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

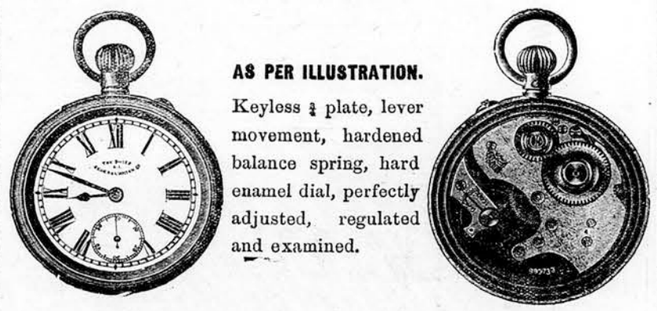
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz, with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

		Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver.
No. OA.—	Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
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„ OE.—	Hunting „ „ compensating balance	„ 28 0	„ 30 0
„ OF.—	¾ Hunting „ „	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
„ OG.—	Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE		„ 40 0
„ OH.—	¾ Hunting „ „		„ 45 0
		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
„ OI.—	Open Face fully jewelled...	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
„ OK.—	Hunting „ „	„ 58 0	„ 65 0
„ OL.—	¾ Hunting „ „	„ 60 0	„ 68 0

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

For cheaper Watches from Rs. 5, Ladies' and Wrist Watches, 8-day, Chronograph. Calendar Watches Carriage, Hall and Office Clocks, etc., please ask for our Illustrated CATALOGUE which is sent FREE ON APPLICATION.

REPAIRS to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc., by and under European supervision.

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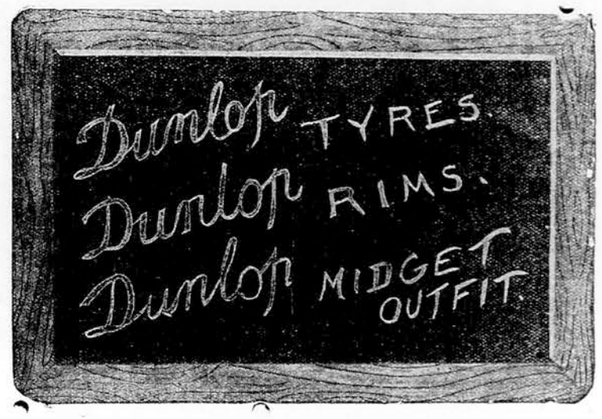
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it



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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST CYCLE FACTORY.

THE FAVOURITE OF KINGS AND EMPERORS.

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Little's Oriental Balm gets right into your pores and carries its soothing, magical influence to the very seat of the disturbance. It's like pouring oil on an angry, turbulent sea. It does the work quietly—but it gets there.

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRADY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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